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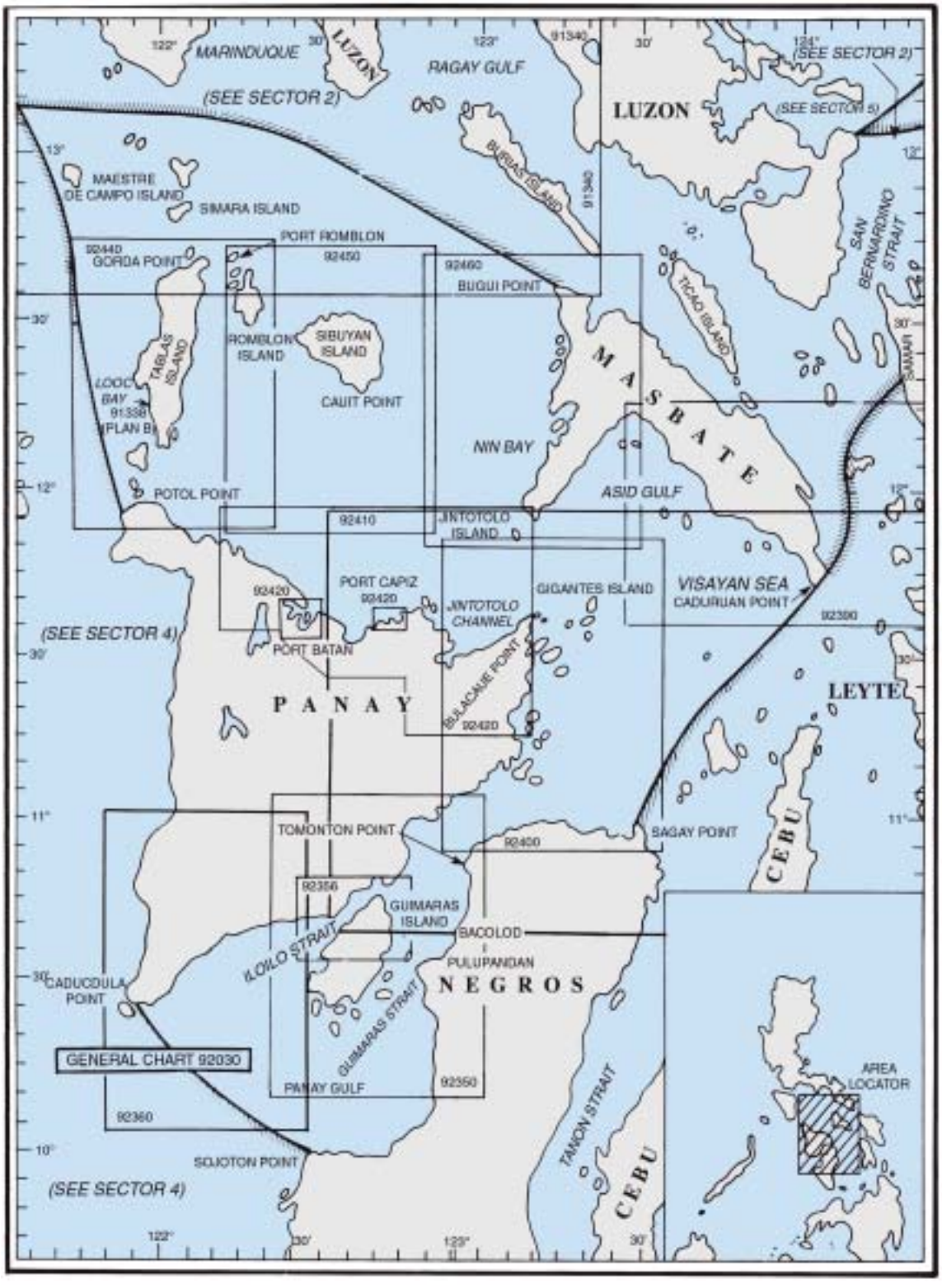

Additional chart coverage may be found in CATP2, Catalog of Nautical Charts.

SECTOR **3** — CHART INFORMATION

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SECTOR 3

NORTH AND EAST COASTS OF PANAY, SOUTH COAST OF MASBATE, AND NORTHWEST COAST OF NEGROS

Plan.—This sector describes the area between the NE extremity of Mindoro to the SE extremity of Masbate, the Sibuyan Sea and Sibuyan Island, the N coast of Panay, and off-lying islands and dangers in the above areas. The arrangement is from W to E.

Also described in this sector is the E coast of Panay and the W coast of Negros, both from N to S, including Guimaras Island, Iloilo Strait, and Guimaras Strait.

General Remarks

3.1 Winds—Weather.—The Southwest Monsoon generally begins about the middle or end of April, with winds from the SW and W, which at times blow freshly, alternating irregularly with NE winds. They are felt first in that part of the Sibuyan Sea included between Verde Island Passage and the meridian of Marinduque.

In this part they blow stronger than the variable winds from N to S through E that are experienced farther E and which are accompanied by thick weather and heavy squalls.

In April and May the winds are variable from N to S through E, with occasional thick weather, heavy squalls, and calms. This weather continues through June until the Southwest Monsoon becomes established in the vicinity of Verde Island Passage.

In general, the Southwest Monsoon becomes established during June and blows from SSW to W, reaching at this time as far E as Marinduque.

In some years the Southwest Monsoon is limited to a few gales W, alternating with the variable winds from the E. In other years it attains full force in May, and in this case the SW winds are less permanent from June to September and are replaced by longer periods of variable breezes.

The Northeast Monsoon begins toward the end of September or the beginning of October. During September the winds blow alternately from NE, SE, or SW, but with more persistence from the SW. During the interval of change there are light winds, calms, and tornadoes.

During October, November, and the early part of December, the monsoon blows strong from the N and NE, accompanied by thick weather and rains.

After the middle of December the gales cease and the winds blows strongly from the NE, E, and SE, with much thick weather and rain until the Vernal equinox, from which time until the monsoon ends the winds vary from N to S through E, sometimes blowing with force, and other times light and variable airs and calms.

Typhoons are more prevalent in the months from June to November, inclusive, and about 20 percent of all the typhoons occur in September.

Tides—Currents.—The flood current, is the current which enters the Sulu Sea through Mindoro Strait and sets NE through Tablas Island, where they are joined by the tidal current. The tidal current comes through the passes between Tablas Island and Panay, and sets N through Romblon Pass.

Similarly, the ebb current, running SW, divides in the vicinity of Punta Gorda, one current running S on each side of Tablas Island.

Vessels coming from the NW along the usual route on the flood current leave the current from Verde Island Passage about midway between Maestre de Campo Island and Simara Island.

On nearing the latter island, a tidal current of 0.5 to 0.75 knot is found setting to the NE.

Abreast of Guindanauhan Islet the direction of the current changes to ENE, but seldom reaches the strength of 1 knot, since it appears to be very deep and not a surface current. This current causes a slight rip on the banks between 91 to 182m.

Close off Punta Gorda is an area with very little current, but E of it the flood current is met setting due N through Romblon Pass. This current enters the passages to Port Romblon from the W, and continues to the NE between Cobrador Island and Romblon Island.

The ebb currents are exactly opposite in strength and direction to those of the flood. Tidal currents of up to 1.5 knots are found in the narrow channels in the vicinity of Guindauahan Islet and Origion Rock. Moderate rips are found in this area.

The currents on the W coast of Tablas Island are almost wholly tidal and flood N, following the general trend of the coast with a strength of about 0.5 knot. These currents, which run very deep, causes rips at abrupt changes in depth. Strong rips are found off Bagulayac Point.

The flood current on the E coast of Tablas Island sets N and ebbs S at an estimated rate of about 0.5 knot. At the same time, the flood current sets SE along the SW side of Sibuyan Island.

Observations near Cresta de Gallo Island shown the flood current setting SW. The ebb current moves in a direction opposite to that of the flood in the above localities.

The tidal currents between Panay and Tablas Island sometimes attain a rate of 3.5 knots, but elsewhere in the above localities do not exceed 2 knots. The flood current sets E and the ebb sets W.

The flood current which sets E along the N coast of Panay and S along the E coast of that island meets the flood current which sets NE through Iloilo Strait and Guimaras Strait in the vicinity of Pan de Azucar Island.

The ebb current sets in an opposite direction. As a general rule the tidal currents are not strong in this area, but they sometimes attain a rate of 2 knots in the narrow channels and in the approaches to these channels.

In the Sibuyan Sea the tidal currents are not strong, except off Arena Point, the SE extremity of Bondoc Peninsula, where they acquire some force from the amount of water that enters and leaves Ragay Gulf.

The flood current that enters Mindoro Strait follows the coast of Mindoro, part of it continuing around the S and E coasts of

that island and then N of Dumali Point, where it meets the tidal current through Verde Island Passage.

The remainder of this tidal current divides at the NW extremity of Panay, one branch flowing along the N coast of Panay past Bulacue Point and the Gigantes Islands to Bulala qui Point the N extremity of Cebu.

From there it turns S and meets the tidal current from the Pacific Ocean through Surigao Strait about 6 miles S of the Camotes Islands.

It also flows into the Iloilo Strait and into the Tanon Strait where it meets the tidal current which has entered from the S on the parallels of the N end of Negros and of Tajao Point.

The ebb currents set exactly opposite in strength and direction.

The tidal currents in the Visayan Sea are more or less unpredictable due to the numerous connecting channels leading into it. Swirls and eddies are apt to be found in the vicinities of the numerous shoal patches and in the narrow channels leading between the islands and dangers.

The route from Manila to Iloilo, via Verde Island Passage, is the one most commonly used, as it permits deviation to a number of minor ports. It is followed as far as Dumali Point, the NE extremity of Mindoro, where a choice of two routes is offered.

The E route is the one most often used by inter-island vessels, particularly during the Southwest Monsoon. The W route is deeper and more easily traversed.

The W route is used extensively during the strength of the Northeast Monsoon, when there is a fair wind and sea on the S passage. The W route is recommended for strangers and for vessels of deep draft.

The E route leads E of Maestro de Campo Island and then S of Simara Island, between it and the N end of Tablas Island. It then leads through Romblon Pass, between Tablas and Romblon Islands, then SW of Jintotolo Island and through Jintotolo Channel.

From here proceed through one of the channels NE of Panay, and then between Panay and Negros Islands.

Off-lying Islands

3.2 **Dumali Point** (13˚07'N., 121˚33'E.) lies on the N part of the E coast of Mindoro.

Maestre De Campo Island (12˚56'N., 121˚43'E.) lies about 13 miles SE of Dumali Point.

The summit of the island from E or W appears like a ridge with three distinct hills, the highest near the N part of the island.

The coast may be approached safely within 0.25 mile. The island has a number of small bays which afford anchorage and shelter to small craft.

Port Concepcion (12˚55'N., 121˚43'E.) lies on the SE side of Maestre De Campo Island.

A beacon, 10m high, is situated on a 32m high hill on the S side of the entrance to the port.

Depths of over 16.5m are found in the approach, and in the middle of the S part of the port. The shores are fringed by a reef, except at the head of the N arm, where there is a sandy beach. Several wrecks lie in the N part of the port, N of a line extending W from Batarya Point. This part of the port is extremely narrow and should only be used by small vessels with local knowledge.

Concepcion, a small village of little commercial importance, stands on the E shore of the N arm of the port.

There is anchorage in the middle of the port, protected from all winds except those between E and SE, in depths of 29 to 37m, rock and sand. Small vessels may anchor farther N off Concepcion village. Heavy squalls are reported to blow down from the hills during the Northeast Monsoon season (October to March).

Bidoos Bay (12˚55'N., 121˚44'E.), entered between Batarya Point and San Martin Point, about 0.5 mile ENE, is immediately E of Port Concepcion; they are separated by a narrow tongue of land.

Bidoos Bay and Agbatang Bay, on the S side of the island, are the principal breaks in the shoreline outside of Port Concepcion. They are open S, fringed with coral, and suitable for small craft only.

The **Dos Hermanas Islands** (13˚02'N., 121˚55'E.) lie about 11 miles NE of Maestre De Campo Island.

This group consists of two small islets, Carlota Island and Isabel Island, 59m and 65m high, respectively, lying about 1.5 miles apart. From the offing the two islets appear alike, each with a flat top and sloping to a terrace at each end.

The coasts of the islets consist of cliffs, 6 to 24m high, greatly underworn by the sea. A narrow fringe of coral fronts the N side of each islet. To the NE of Carlota there is a narrow coral spit sloping gradually to a depth of 46m, at a distance of 0.5 mile. Both islets are densley wooded and Carlota is inhabited.

The tidal current is especially strong in the vicinity of the Dos Hermanas Islands; the flood current sets in an E or ENE direction, and the ebb in a W direction. Added to this current is the effect of the wind currents, setting SW from 0.25 to 0.5 knot during the Northeast Monsoon, and in the opposite direction, and weaker, during the Southwest Monsoon.

The best anchorage is on the coral spit on the NE side of Carlota Island.

3.3 **Banton Island** (12˚56'N., 122˚04'E.) lies with its NW extremity about 17.5 miles E of Maestre De Campo Island. The island consists of a central ridge, 615m high at the N end, occupying the larger part of the island. The W coast is indented by Mainit Bay. This bay, and two small bays on either side, are too deep and exposed to provide anchorage. A narrow steep-to reef fringes the entire island, except at the NE and SW points where the cliffs fall precipitously into great depths. A town, which can be identified by its church, stands on the E side of the island.

Vessels with local knowledge can take anchorage off Banton Island, either off the S point of the town or on a coral ridge off the SE extremity of the island, in a depth of 27m, although this has been reported to be a poor anchorage.

Bantoncillo Island (12˚53'N., 122˚00'E.), 98m high, and wooded, lies 3.25 miles SW of Banton Island. The island is bordered by coarse beaches and limestone ledges, and is fringed by a narrow steep-to reef. A bare pinnacle rock, 26m high, lies close off the SW point of the island.

Simara Island (12˚48'N., 122˚03'E.) lies with its NE extremity 4.5 miles S of Banton Island. The coast of the island

is bold with no indentations except at the SW end, where there is a narrow, reef filled inlet. The rest of the coast consists of low cliffs and coral beaches.

A small town stands near the S extremity of the island. It can be identified by a church and the ruins of a fort on the hill behind the town.

A light is shown from a concrete tower, 10m high, standing on Corcuera Point, the W extremity of the island.

The NE stream between Banton Island and Simara Island has a rate of between 0.5 to 0.75 knot.

Ranger Reef (12˚48'N., 122˚06'E.), a small shoal with a least depth of 3.6m, lies about 1.5 miles E of the SE part of the Simara Island. It can only occasionally be discerned by water discoloration.

Two 14.6m coral patches lie 2.25 miles off the E side of Simara Island. A similar patch lies about 0.7 mile off the SE part of the island.

Vessels, with local knowledge, can take anchorage between Ranger Reef and the SE side of Simara Island, with Bantayan Hill, the summit of the island, bearing between 300˚ and 315˚, in depths of 20 to 26m.

Tablas Island

3.4 Tablas Island (12˚25'N., 122˚02'E.), about 35 miles long from N to S, is separated from Mindoro to the W by Tablas Strait and from Romblon Island to the E by Romblon Pass. A heavily wooded central range of hills traverses the length of the island. There are no important towns on the island.

The only protected anchorage is Looc Bay, near the SW end of the island, but sheltered anchorage may be obtained on either side of the island according to the season.

Guindauahan Island (12˚41'N., 122˚06'E.) lies close off the N coast of Tablas Island. An 8.5m shoal, coral and sand, lies 2 miles W of Guindauahan Island. There are tide rips between the shoal and the island. Origon Rock, with two pinnacles, 33m and 12m, lie close off the N point of Tablas Island. Tidal currents of up to 1.5 knots are found in the narrow channels in this area.

The W coast of the island is largely bordered by mangroves, with numerous beaches of coral sand and some limestone cliffs. The coastal reef extends up to 0.6 mile offshore in places. There are no reported off-lying dangers on the W side.

There are several villages on the W coast of which anchorage may be obtained with local knowledge during the Northeast Monsoon (October to March).

3.5 Odiongan (12˚24'N., 121˚59'E.) (World Port Index No. 58580), the largest town on Tablas Island, stands on the S shore of Odiongan Bay, about 18 miles S of Guindauahan Island.

A light is shown on the beach near the town and also from Batiano Point, about 1 mile NNE of the town. A stone mole, with alongside depths of 3.4 to 4.3m, stands on Batiano Point.

Vessels can take anchorage about 0.5 mile NW of Odiongan Light, in a depth of 9.1m, mud. N winds cause a heavy sea at this anchorage.

Mount Bitaogan, 659m high, standing near the middle of the central range of hills 6 miles ENE of Odiongan, appears as a rounded knob from E or W, and as a sharp peak from N or S.

Bagulayac Point (12˚24'N., 121˚57'E.) lies about 2.5 miles WSW of Odiongan. It can be identified by a bare cliff and two rocks 9m and 20m high.

Guinawayan Point (12˚17'N., 121˚56'E.) is located about 6.5 miles S of Bagulayac Point. Colasi Hill, located about 0.5 mile N of the point, is 168m high, and is prominent from the S. Wayside Rock, 4.6m high, lies about 2 miles NNW of the point.

Mount Lunas, 422m high, is a black ridge located about 6 miles E of Guinawayan Point. It appears long and rounded from the E and W and presents a sharp appearance from N or S.

Cauit Point (12˚16'N., 121˚58'E.), located about 3 miles SE of Guinawayan Point, is low and bordered by mangroves. There are two conical hills about 0.5 mile N of the point. The N hill is 50m high and the S hill is 62m high. The point is fringed by a reef, which dries, that extends about 0.5 mile S into the entrance of the bay. A narrow spit, with a depth of 10.4m at its outer end, extends 0.5 mile farther SW.

3.6 Looc Bay (12˚14'N., 121˚59'E.) is entered between Cauit Point and Agoho Point, 1.25 miles S.

The bay is one of the best harbors of refuge in the Philippines, and the only sheltered anchorage on the W coast of Tablas Island during the Southwest Monsoon.

A village stands on the N side of the bay and is identified by its iron roof schoolhouse.

The shores of the bay are bordered with mangroves and there are sandy beaches, backed by mud, in front of Looc village on the N side of the bay and in the E bight.

The shore reef is from 0.15 to 0.35 mile wide and is steep-to, except on the N and NE shores.

A drying reef extends about 0.5 mile NNE from the SW side of the S arm of the bay. A small detached reef, marked by a light, lies close offshore in the E arm of the bay.

Looc, a small town, stands on a low sandy shore in the N part of the bay. A church with an iron roof is located in the town. There is regular sea service to Manila and a telegraph connection with Odiongon.

Looc Reef, which dries 0.6m, lies about 0.75 mile ENE of Agoho Point. It is steep-to and divides the N part of the bay into two deep channels.

Looc Reef Light is shown from a concrete tower, 14m high, marking the N extremity of the reef.

There is anchorage off the above village, in a depth of 20m, with the village church bearing 029˚ and Cauit Point bearing 294˚, or closer in if necessary.

There is anchorage in the S part of the bay in a depth of 31m, 1.75 miles from the head of the bay, with the point separating the E and S part of the bay bearing about 089˚.

Directions.—When approaching Looc Bay from the N, pass 0.4 mile W of Guinawayan Point and steer for a 6.1m high rock about 0.9 mile SSW of Agoho Point, bearing 147˚. When Agoho Point bears 091˚, steer for it on that bearing until Mount Lunas bears 055˚, which will lead through the entrance.

Agoho Point (12˚14'N., 121˚58'E.), the S entrance point to Looc Bay, is 27m high, with black bluffs and mangroves at the

coastline. It is fringed by a reef which extends about 0.15 mile N. A rock, 6.1m high, stands on the reef 0.9 mile SSW of Agoho Point.

3.7 **Tuctuc Point** (12˚11'N., 121˚57'E.) lies 3 miles SSW of Agoho Point. The point ends in a dark rock which is shaped like a sugar loaf. The shore reef extends about 0.15 mile offshore and is steep-to at its outer edge.

Capid Point lies 2 miles SSE of Tuctuc Point and is fringed by a narrow reef. An inlet indents the coast for 1 mile in a NE direction between Capid Point and Tipolo Point, about 1.5 miles SE.

Santa Fe is a small town that lies at the head of the inlet. A house with a prominent iron roof stands in the town.

Small vessels with local knowledge can take anchorage just inside the entrance to the inlet, in a depth of about 26m, mud, with Canyayo Point, 1 mile E of Capid Point, in line with Capid Point, bearing about 279˚, and the iron-roofed house, 065˚.

A large bushy black tree on a dark hill at the head of the inlet, bearing 046˚, is a convenient lead.

The coast between Santa FE and Cabalian Point has low rocks and boulders at all the points, with sandy beaches between.

Cabalian Point (12˚06'N., 122˚01'E.), the S extremity of Tablas Island, is low, sandy, and difficult to distinguish at night. A light marks the point. Cabalian Banks, extending from 1.5 to 5.5 miles S from Cabalian Point, have a least depth of 10m. Heavy tide rips are formed on these banks.

Cabalian Point should be given a berth of about 1 mile.

In the S part of the island there are several sharp conical hills which are bare and grassy. Mount Malbug, 277m high, is located about 7 miles N of Cabalian Point. It is dark, wooded, and prominent.

Tablas Island—East Side

3.8 **Gorda Point** (12˚40'N., 122˚09'E.), the NE extremity of Tablas Island, is bold and shows a light.

Tablas Summit, which is prominent, stands about 1 mile SW of Gorda Point.

Carmen Bay (12˚37'N., 122˚09'E.) lies about 2.5 miles S of Gorda Point and is entered between Bailan Point and Canapiag Point, 1.5 miles S. Biaringan Island lies close S of the N entrance point of the bay.

A rock, with a depth of 1.5m, lies 0.5 mile SE of Canapiag Point. A rock lies close NE of the Biaringan Island.

A small village named Carmen stands at the head of the bay. A light is shown on the W side of the bay. A wooden pier, reported in ruins, lies close S of the light.

A radio tower has been established about 1.75 miles WSW of Canapiag Point.

Small vessels with local knowledge can take anchorage with Tablas Summit bearing 023˚ and Bailan Point bearing 074˚.

Badajoz (San Agustin) (12˚34'N., 122˚08'E.), a small town, lies 3 miles S of Carmen Bay. The roof of the schoolhouse is prominent from offshore.

Small vessels with local knowledge can take anchorage about 0.1 mile off the town, in a depth of 12.8m.

Caution must be used to avoid the shoal water extending 0.3 mile ESE of Nalumsan Point, and the 2.7m shoal lying in the middle of the bight SE of the town. The shoals are visible at half tide and break in a moderate sea.

A light is shown from the edge of the 2.7m shoal.

3.9 **Pineda Point** (12˚32'N., 122˚08'E.) marked by a light, lies about 1.75 miles S of Nalumsan Point. The point is low, sandy, and hard to identify. Shoals, with depths of 10.9m and 5.8m lie about 1 mile NNE and 1 mile S, respectively, of the point.

Tugdan Point (12˚19'N., 122˚05'E.) lies about 14 miles S of Pineda Point. This point, which is low, sandy, and difficult to identify, is distinguished by the spurs extending E to the coast from the main mountain range.

A reef which nearly dries extends about 1 mile NE from the point. A shoal, with a least depth of 3.6m, lies about 1.25 miles SSE of Tugdan Point.

There are several detached shoals, with depths of 11.9 to 16.5m, lying as far as 3.75 miles S of the point.

Calaton Point (12˚11'N., 122˚04'E.) lies about 8 miles S of Tugdan Point. The point is a black, heavily wooded promontory, which projects about 1.5 miles from the coast. A hill stands on the point. The point is steep-to and fringed by large rocks at the water line. Foul ground extends as far as 1 mile N of the N face of the point.

Cabahan Island (12˚09'N., 122˚02'E.) lies about 0.5 mile offshore, 2.5 miles SW of Calaton Point. The S and E sides of the island are formed by red, rocky cliffs, and its N and W sides are bordered by mangroves. The island is fringed by reefs and foul ground. A rocky islet lies about 0.25 mile E of the land and is connected to it by a reef.

Pez Rock, a 21m high red pinnacle, lies about 0.25 mile SSE of the extremity of the island.

Tablas Island—Off-lying Islands

3.10 **Romblon Pass** (12˚35'N., 122˚12'E.) lies between the NE point of Tablas Island and the islands of Cobrador, Alad, Lugbung, and Romblon. The pass has a least width of 4.25 miles and is deep and clear of dangers in the fairway.

Cobrador Island (12˚40'N., 122˚14'E.) lies about 4.5 miles E of Gorda Point, the NE extremity of Tablas Island. The island is steep-to except on its SW side.

Cazcarro Rocks, a group of above and below water rocks, lie close off the SW side of the island. Aregita Rocks lie close off the E coast of the island.

Alad Island (12˚37'N., 122˚15'E.) lies about 1.25 miles S of Cobrador Island. The island is steep-to and wooded.

An islet, consisting of two rocks, lies 0.2 mile S of the S extremity of Alad Island.

Lugbung Island (12˚36'N., 122˚15'E.) is located about 0.75 mile S of Alad Island. It has a hill 95m high at either extremity. A reef extends about 0.2 mile NNE from the island and a similar reef extends 0.2 mile SW from the SW extremity of the island; a shoal, with a depth of 12.2m at its outer edge, extends about 0.2 mile farther SW.

The channel between Alad and Lugbung Islands has a depth of 12m and a width of about 0.2 mile between the reefs.

Bangud Islet (12˚34'N., 122˚14'E.), 54m high and wooded, lies 0.8 mile S of Lugbung Island.

Caution.—Shoals lie about 2 miles E and 2.75 miles SE of the N extremity of Biaringan Island with depths of 27.9m and 25.2m, respectively.

3.11 Romblon Island (12°33'N., 122°17'E.) lies about 5.5 miles off the NE coast of Tablas Island. The island is about 9 miles in length, N to S. The shores of the island are fairly steep-to.

Port Romblon (12°35'N., 122°16'E.) (World Port Index No. 58590) lies on the NW side of Romblon Island.

The port is entered between **Sabang Point** (12°36'N., 122°16'E.) and Rosas Point, 0.9 mile S, and is divided into 2 arms by Agbatan Point, from which a reef extends W for 0.1 mile. A lighted beacon situated on the W end of a reef which extends 0.2 mile W of Agbatan Point.

A light is shown from a concrete beacon, 5m high, standing 0.1 mile N of Binagon Point which is located 0.4 mile SSW of Agbatan Point. The approaches to the port are deep and free of dangers in the fairway. The main wharf is 100m, with a controlling depth of 9m alongside.

Anchorage.—Vessels can take anchorage in the middle of the outer part of the N arm, protected from all but SW winds.

Anchorage can also be taken in the S arm, in the middle of the arm, in depths of 26 to 29m, mud. A mooring buoy is laid in the S part of the bay.

Although the entrance is only 0.15 mile wide, the edges of the reef can usually be discerned by water discoloration. Although confined, this anchorage is deep and provides good protection.

Directions.—Port Romblon may be approached by the channels between Alad Island and Romblon Island or Alad Island and Lugbang Island or Lugbang Island and Romblon Island.

If bound for the S harbor, steer to pass from 46 to 70m S of the lighted beacon off Agabton Point, and the same distance N of the lighted beacon off Binagan Point; when abeam of the latter steer for the anchorage or the pier.

3.12 San Pedro Point (12°32'N., 122°15'E.) lies 2.5 miles SSE of Bangud Islet. The point forms the S entrance point to a small bay. A reef extends about 0.4 mile S from the N entrance point of the above bay.

Vessels with local knowledge can anchor in this bay about 0.1 mile offshore, in depths of 12 to 18m.

There are two bays between San Pedro Point and Apunan Point, the S extremity of Romblon Island; the N bay is foul, but there is a depth of 9m at a distance of 0.1 mile offshore in the S bay.

Apunan Point (12°29'N., 122°17'E.), lies about 4 miles SSE of San Pedro Point. A light is shown on the point. Sablayan Point lies 2.75 miles ENE of Apunan Point. The coast between these two points is steep-to and clear of dangers.

Calabago Point (12°33'N., 122°19'E.) lies 2.5 miles N of Sablayan Point. A small islet, from which a reef extends 0.5 mile NNW, lies in a large bight, close N of the point. Detached shoals, with depths of 16.5m, lie about 4.5 miles E and ESE, respectively, of Calabago Point.

Tongo Point (12°38'N., 122°17'E.) forms the N extremity of Romblon Island. The coast between the islet N of Calabago Point and Tongo Point is clear of dangers, and may be approached to within 0.5 mile.

A shoal, with a depth of 14.6m, lies close E of the point.

Sibuyan Island

3.13 Sibuyan Island (12°25'N., 122°35'E.) is separated from the E side of Romblon Island by a passage 6.5 miles wide, and which apart from two 16.5m patches, is very deep and clear of dangers. The island is mountainous and has 8 prominent peaks.

Mount Guitinguitin, the highest, stands in the middle of the island. There are several small towns standing along the shores of the island, but none are of any commercial importance.

The N and NE coasts of the island are fronted by detached shoals and dangers as far as two miles offshore.

Cabodiangan Point (12°27'N., 122°25'E.), the W extremity of the island, is low and covered with mangroves.

Cangouac Point lies about 5.25 miles NE of Cabodiangan Point. A shoal, with a depth of 5.5m, lies about 0.5 mile NE of Cangouac Point.

Magdiwang (Magallanes) (12°30'N., 122°31'E.), a town on the W bank of the Magallanes River, lies about 1.5 miles ESE of Cangouac Point. Madiwang Lighted beacon stands on Cangouac Point.

A conspicuous house with a white roof stands on the E side of the river.

Shoal water lies from 0.75 mile to 2 miles N of the town, and can best be seen on the area chart.

Vessels, with local knowledge, can take anchorage NW of the entrance to the river, in depths of 11 to 17m, sand.

Vessels approaching from the W or N should pass about 2 miles N of Cangouac Point, and then steer 149° for the house with a white roof.

Vessels approaching from the E should keep from 1.5 to 2 miles offshore until Ipil Point, 2 miles WSW of Cangouac Point, bears 245°. Ipil Point is only prominent on this bearing. Steer for Ipil Point on 245°, passing over a 10m depth located about 1.25 miles N of Consumala Point.

When the mouth of the Magallanes River bears 186°, alter course to 197°, being careful to avoid the charted dangers, and approach the anchorage NW of the river's mouth.

3.14 Consumala Point (12°30'N., 122°33'E.), the N extremity of Sibuyan Island, lies about 3.25 miles ENE of Cangouac Point.

A reef, with a depth of 0.9m, extends 0.5 mile NE from the point.

Silom (12°30'N., 122°36'E.), a village, stands about 3.25 miles E of Consumala Point. There is a break in the coastal reef off the village which provides anchorage and shelter to small vessels with local knowledge. Canloay Point lies about 2 miles E of Silom.

The coast between Canloay Point and Cambulayan Point is fringed with coral and mangroves, but there are a few places where landings can be made.

A chain of sand and stone shoals lies from 1 to 1.5 miles off this coast.

There is a deep channel between the shoals and the coast which can best be seen on the area chart.

Cajidiocan (12˚22'N., 122˚41'E.), a small town, is located about 2 miles SSW of Cambulayan Point. A school with a red roof in the town is conspicuous.

Cauit Point (12˚16'N., 122˚38'E.), the S extremity of Sibuyan Island, is located about 7 miles SSW of Cajidiocan.

The point is a low, narrow, flat peninsula of coarse sand and gravel.

A concrete tower, 10m high, from which Cavit Point Light is shown, stands on Cavit Point. Heavy tide rips occur off the point at and near spring tides. Azagra town stands about 0.5 mile N of the point.

A rock, with a depth of 0.9m, lies about 0.4 mile N of Cauit Point.

San Fernando (12˚18'N., 122˚36'E.) lies about 1.75 miles NW of Cauit Point. Coral reefs extend as far as 0.25 mile offshore abreast the town. Cantingas Point lies 2 miles WNW of San Fernando. The point is low and hard to identify.

Espana (12˚23'N., 122˚30'E.), a small village, lies 5.75 miles SE of Cabodiangan Point. A river empties into the sea 1 mile SE of the village.

Vessels, with local knowledge, can anchor off the mouth of the river. Vessels can also anchor off the village.

A shoal, with a depth of 2.7m, lies about 0.75 mile SW of the town.

Vessels should use caution in order to avoid the reef and rock, awash, which extend 0.5 mile SE from the S side of the river.

3.15 Prueba Reef (12˚14'N., 122˚38'E.), on which there are two heads, which dry, lies about 1.5 miles S of Cauit Point. The channel between Cauit Point and the N edge of Prueba Reef has a least width of about 0.75 mile and is deep and free of dangers in the fairway.

The channel between Sibuyan Island and Masbate Island is about 30 miles wide and is encumbered by numerous shoals, reefs, and dangers, which are for the most part steep-to. This channel may be roughly divided into three passages, of which the W passage is easiest to navigate.

This passage lies between Sibuyan Island and Prueba Reef on the NW side and a line of reefs lying about 6 miles SE of the island. The narrowest part of this passage lies between Prueba Reef and Cresta de Gallo Island and is about 3.5 miles wide, deep, and clear of dangers.

The other two passages should not be attempted as they are unmarked and the tidal currents in the area are irregular and unpredictable. There is also the possibility of the existance of uncharted dangers.

Cresta de Gallo Island (12˚12'N., 122˚42'E.) is narrow and surrounded by dangers, and lies about 5.75 miles SE of Cauit Point.

The N part of the island consists of a low sandspit, which is almost awash at extreme high tides.

The S part of the island can be identified by its two conspicuous peaks. A concrete tower, 10m high, situated near the S point of the island.

A shoal bank, with depths of less than 8.2m and two patches, with least depths of 4.5m, extends about 3 miles SSW of the island.

Romero Reef, with a depth of 4.5m, lies about 2 miles SE of Cresta de Gallo Island.

3.16 Aubarede Reef (12˚13'N., 122˚43'E.), with a least depth of 3m, lies about 1.75 miles NE of the NE extremity of Cresta de Gallo Island.

Roda Reef, with a least depth of 3.6m, lies about 2.75 miles NE of Aubarede Reef.

Perseus Reef lies about 2 miles NNE of Roda Reef and has a least depth of 0.5m. And a Reef, with a least depth of 2.1m, lies about 6 miles ESE of Roda Reef.

An isolated 8.2m depth was reported to lie about 5.5 miles ENE of Aubarede Reef. Another isolated depth of 3.7m, whose position is doubtful, lies about 1.5 miles SSE of the 8.2m depth.

Cervera Reef (12˚20'N., 122˚50'E.), awash near its E end, lies with its W extremity 7 miles ESE of Cambulayan Point. Shoals, with depths of 9 and 15m lie about 7.75 miles and 8.75 miles SE, respectively, of Cambulayan Point.

Bennet Reef (12˚24'N., 123˚05'E.), on which there is a shifting sand cay, lies 15 miles ENE of Cervera Reef.

Montero Shoal, with a least depth of 0.9m, lies 7.5 miles SSW of Bennet Reef. Gamma Reef, with a least depth of 5.5m, lies 3.5 miles SE of Bennet Reef.

Tuma Reef (12˚15'N., 123˚07'E.), with a depth of 4.9m, lies 5.5 miles ESE of Montero Reef. Pineda Reef, with a depth of 0.9m, lies 8 miles WSW of Tuma Reef.

Arana Reef, with a depth of 0.9m, lies about 2.5 miles SW of Pineda Reef.

Reynoso Reef (12˚07'N., 122˚54'E.), with a least depth of 4.9m, lies about 4.5 miles SW of Arana Reef. Carrasco Reef, with a least depth of 4.5m, lies 1.25 miles SE of Anda Reef. Roldan Reef, with a least depth of 0.5m, lies about 2 miles N of Carrasco Reef.

Panay—North Coast

3.17 Carabao Island (12˚04'N., 121˚56'E.) lies about 3.5 miles SW of the S extremity of Tablas Island. The shores of the island are mainly steep-to and clear of dangers.

Vessels can take anchorage off a sandy beach on the E side of the island, in a depth of 9.1m. Anchorage can also be taken, in 18.3m, E of the village of Taft, lying 1.5 miles N of the SE extremity of the island.

Vessels can also anchor on the SW side of the island, about 2.25 miles WNW of its S extremity, in a depth of 10.9m.

Borocay Island (11˚58'N., 121˚55'E.) lies 2.5 miles S of Carabao Island. The channel between the two islands is deep and free of dangers, but tidal currents are very strong.

There is anchorage on the W side of the island, in a depth of 6.7m.

The channel between Borocay Island and the N coast of Panay is about 0.25 mile wide, and clear of dangers in the fairway. There are dangerous rocks on both sides of the fairway and shoal patches in the approaches. The tidal currents set through the channel with great force.

Potol Point (11˚56'N., 121˚57'E.), the N extremity of Panay, is flat and sandy, with a few trees. A group of rocks and islets lie about 0.5 mile NE of the point. A reef fringes the shore from the point to Saboncogon Point, 3.25 miles SE. A prominent hill stands about 0.25 mile SW of Saboncogon Point.

Ibajay (11˚50'N., 122˚10'E.), a small town, stands on a point of the same name, and lies about 11.25 miles ESE of Saboncogon Point. The town is obscured by trees and is not visible from offshore.

Vessels with local knowledge can take anchorage NE of the town. This anchorage provides protection from S winds but is not safe during the Southwest Monsoon.

The wind often shifts suddenly to the NW, leaving Pontud Banks to leeward, and a large vessel could not remain here with safety.

Pontud Bank (11˚52'N., 122˚15'E.) consists of a group of shoals with depths of 0.3 to 4.9m, lying from 1.5 to 3.5 miles N of **Apga Point** (11˚48'N., 122˚16'E.).

Detached shoals, with depths of 3.6m and 1.8m, lie about 0.5 mile and 5 miles NNW, respectively, of Apga Point.

Aklan Point, 7.5 miles ESE of Apga Point, is low and flat. It is formed by the delta of a river which flows out at the point. The sea breaks heavily on the bar during NE winds. A town stands on the E bank of the river, about 2 miles from the mouth of the river.

3.18 Port Batan (11˚35'N., 122˚29'E.) is entered between Floripon Point, a densely wooded point marked situated about 11 miles SE of Aklan Point, and Batan Point, marked by a light, 0.75 mile further SSE. Port Batan is formed by the mouths of several rivers flowing into the same general area.

The port may be identified by Ocboc Hill, a prominent, steep, rocky mount 47m high, situated close to the coast, 2.5 miles SE of Floripon Point. Mount Sinalay, 214m high, rises to a sharp peak 2.25 miles S of Ocboc Hill.

Detached reefs, with depths of 7.3m and 9.1m, lie about 5.75 and 5.25 miles NNE, respectively, of Floripon Point.

A shoal, with a depth of 17.7m, lies about 2.5 miles N of the same point.

Shoals, with depths of less than 5.5m, extend 1.5 mile and 2 miles N from the W and E sides, respectively, of the entrance to the port.

The entrance channel, lying between these shoals, is about 0.25 mile wide. The bar fronting the channel has a least charted depth of 6.4m. The bar and the shoals have been known to shift at times.

If the channel buoys are out of position, the edges of the banks may sometimes be distinguished by the color of the water and by tide rips. The tidal current runs at a considerable rate in this vicinity.

The village of Batan, on the E shore of the port, is in ruins, and only a few huts are visible. New Washington, a loading port, lies about 5.75 miles NW of Batan, on the New Washington River (Lagatic River), which could carry a depth of 3m to New Washington.

Vessels can take anchorage anywhere S of the peninsula which forms the N side of Port Batan, in depths of 7 to 11m.

Anchorage can also be taken, during the Southwest Monsoon, outside the peninsula, about 0.75 mile NE of New Washington.

Vessels entering Port Batan should steer for Floripon Point bearing 195˚, and then pass in mid-channel between the entrance buoys, allowing for the tidal stream.

Vessels are cautioned against the effects of the tidal currents in the channel and in the approaches. Vessels should round the S part of Floripon Point at a distance of 0.15 mile and anchor as convenient.

3.19 Sapian Bay (11˚33'N., 122˚36'E.) lies about 5.5 miles ESE of Batan Point. A small town of the same name situated about 3 miles up a river which flows into the SW corner of the bay. The bay is free of dangers, but a bank, with depths of less than 5.5m, extends about 2 miles from the head.

Malacha Islet, 15.2m high, lies on the E side of the bay, about 2.25 miles SSW of Nailon Point.

Detached reefs, with depths of 1.8m and 9.4m, lie about 2.75 miles N of Baquiao Point, the W entrance point to Saipan Bay. Shoals with depths of 12.9m and 14.7m, lie 5.5 miles NNE and 7.5 miles NE, respectively, of the above point.

A reef, with a least depth of 4.5m, lies about 1.25 miles N of Baquiao Point. Foul ground, with depths less than 0.9m, lies between this reef and the point.

Rocks, with a depth of 0.9m close E, lie 0.55 mile ESE of Baquiao Point. A shoal, with a depth of 0.9m, lies 1.5 miles NW of the point.

Maybay Island, rocky, partially wooded, and 23m high, lies 1.25 miles WNW of Nailon Point. A shoal, with a least depth of 2.1m, lies about 0.5 mile NW of the islet.

Mahabang Islet, 6.1m high, lies 1.25 miles WSW of Nailon Point. A number of small, rocky islets lie 0.35 mile S of the islet.

Capiz Bay (11˚35'N., 122˚42'E.) lies NE of Sapian Bay, and is entered between Nailon Point and Culasi Point, about 4 miles NE. The depths in the bay are mostly shoal, with the 5.5m curve extending, roughly, between the entrance points.

The Panay River discharges about 1.5 miles SSE of Culasi Point. Roxas City stands on the N bank of the river, about 3 miles above its mouth.

3.20 Port Capiz (11˚36'N., 122˚43'E.) (World Port Index No. 59150) is located on the S side of Culasi Point. The entrance to the port is about 105m wide and lies between the heads of two breakwaters. A depth of 5.5m can be carried through the entrance to the pier at Culasi. A light is shown from the head of each breakwater.

A depth of 5.5m was reported in the channel leading to Port Capiz.

A concrete pier, with a reported depth of 5m, situated at Culasi.

A reef, with a depth of 5.8m, lies about 1.75 miles WNW of Culasi Point light. A rock, with a depth of 0.3m, lies about 0.5 mile N of the above point.

Flat Rock, about 0.3m high, and surrounded by rocks, lies about 0.85 mile NNE of Culasi Point. Some rocks, which dry about 1.5m, lie about midway between Flat Rock and the coast.

Tuad Islet, 13.4m high, is partly wooded; it lies about 3 miles WSW of Culasi Point and within the 9.1m curve fronting the bay. The islet lies near the N end of a shoal, of sand and coral heads, which extends about 0.5 mile S.

A reef, with a depth of 2.7m, lies about 0.75 mile E of the islet. There is a 4.9m shoal 1.5 miles ESE of Tuad Islet.

A small pinnacle rock, with a depth of 2.1m, lies about 0.3 mile SW of Culasi Point.

Vessels unable to enter Port Capiz because of their draft can take anchorage about 1 mile SW of Culasi Point, in a depth of 6.4m, mud. Smaller vessels can anchor closer to the point.

Nipa Point (11˚37'N., 122˚43'E.) lies about 0.5 mile NE of Culasi Point. The point is steep and rocky. A cluster of intake pipes, marked by two buoys and a tower, lies about 0.5 mile NNE of Nipa Point.

Mantalinga Islet is small and wooded, and lies 1.5 miles E of Nipa Point. The islet stands on a rocky shelf which is awash. A 5.8m patch lies about 0.6 mile N of the islet.

3.21 Pirara Point (11˚36'N., 122˚50'E.), low, sandy, and covered with trees, lies about 7 miles E of Nipa Point.

A river, which empties close S of the point, forms a shoal sandbar which extends 0.75 mile seaward.

Nagtig Islet, densely covered with brush and trees, lies about 1 mile NW of Pirara Point.

Olutaya Island (11˚38'N., 122˚50'E.), which is sparsely wooded, lies about 1.75 miles N of Pirara Point.

A small wooded islet lies about 0.25 mile W of the island, and a similar islet lies close off the N end of the island.

A small cove indents the SE side of the island and affords anchorage to small vessels.

Eddies and irregular tidal currents are found in the vicinity of Olutaya Island. Rips have been observed just W of the channel between the island and Pirara Point, when the current was running at full strength.

Pilar Bay (11˚33'N., 123˚00'E.) is entered between Pirara Point and Bulacaue Point, about 19 miles E. The bay indents the coast for about 7 miles in a S direction.

The bay is mostly shoal, contains no sheltered anchorages, and is of little use to shipping. A town of the same name stands at the head of the bay.

Zapato Islands (11˚45'N., 123˚01'E.) are three small islets lying on a bank, located about 12 miles NW of Bulacaue Point. Zapato Mayor Islet, the NE and largest of the group, is fringed by a reef with shoal water extending about 0.5 mile S and W from the islet.

Zapato Menor Islet, located about 3.5 miles SW of Zapato Mayor Islet, is well wooded, steep-to, and clear of dangers. Chinela Islet lies about 1 mile NNE of Zapato Menor Islet.

A rocky ledge, which dries, extends about 45m from its shores. Currents and eddies are strong in the vicinity of the Zapato Islands.

Elcano Shoal (11˚51'N., 122˚53'E.), located about 9.5 miles NW of Zapato Mayor Islet, is about 1.25 miles long and 0.5 mile wide with a visible bottom. The shoal has depths of 15 to 18m.

Bulacaue Point (11˚36'N., 123˚09'E.), the NE extremity of Panay, is a spur from Mount Agudo and Mount Sibala, situated 15 mile and 12 miles, respectively, SW of the point. The point is low and terminates in a sand spit with drying rocks which extend 0.35 mile offshore.

Cucaracha Shoal (11˚41'N., 123˚11'E.) lies about 4.5 miles NNE of Bulacaue Point. The shoal consists of several detached patches with depths of 2.7 to 8.2m.

A number of shoals lie to the E of Cucaracha Shoal and can best be seen on the area chart.

Masbate—West Coast

3.22 Bugui Point (12˚36'N., 123˚14'E.), the NW extremity of Masbate, is moderately high, rugged, steep-to, and marked by a light. Beta Reef, with a depth of 2.7m, lies about 6.5 miles SSW of Bugui Point.

Bagupantao Point (12˚28'N., 123˚15'E.) is located about 9 miles S of Bugui Point.

Gato Island (12˚27'N., 123˚12'E.), 57m high, lies on the outer edge of a bank extending from the W side of Masbate, about 2.75 miles WSW of Bagupantao Point. A 5.5m shoal lies 2.5 miles N of Gato Island.

Tumalaytay Point (12˚17'N., 123˚14'E.), 65m high, lies about 10.5 miles S of Bagupantao Point.

The coast between these two points is indented by several bays fronted by Majaba Island, Nabugtut Island, and Napayauan Island.

The passages between these islands and the coast of Masbate are encumbered with drying shoals.

Tumalaytay Island (12˚17'N., 123˚13'E.) lies on the edge of the coastal reef which fringes Tumalaytay Point to a distance of about 1 mile W and NW. The reef is bare at LW. A 7.6m patch lies 1.25 miles NNW of the island.

3.23 Nin Bay (12˚13'N., 123˚15'E.) is entered between Pagbulungan Point, 3.75 miles S of Tumalaytay Point, and Talisay Point 5 miles further S.

The bay is divided into two parts by Carogo Island and Camasusu Island. The N side of the bay is sheltered, with good holding ground.

The S side of the bay have been reported to contain numerous shoals. The dangers in Nin Bay can best be seen on the area chart.

Alas Bay is a narrow and shallow cove which extends about 2.5 miles from the head of the bay.

Anchorage.—Vessels can take anchorage anywhere in the N part of Nin Bay, according to draft. The holding ground is good, but the anchorage is exposed to N winds.

Small craft can anchor just inside the narrow channel connecting the head of Nin Bay with Alas Bay.

Vessels can obtain secure anchorage in Looc Bay, about 0.5 mile E of the summit of Camasusu Island, in depths of 9 to 11m.

Looc Bay (12˚09'N., 123˚15'E.), the S part of Nin Bay, lies about 2.5 miles NE of Talisay Point. The bay is shallow in its E part and somewhat restricted throughout.

Tandao Rock lies, awash, about 0.75 mile NNW of Talisay Point.

The rock is the only known danger in the entrance to Looc Bay.

Coral reefs, some of which dry, extend up to 0.6 mile from the S shore of the bay.

Talisay Reef (12˚07'N., 123˚12'E.), parts of which dry at LW, lies 1.75 miles SW of Talisay Point and about 1 mile offshore.

Pulanduta Point (11˚54'N., 123˚10'E.), the SW extremity of Masbate, is located 14 miles SSW of Talisay Point.

The coast between is low, except at **Tumatum Point** (11˚58'N., 123˚09'E.), located 4 miles NNE of Pulanduta Point, where hills lie close to the coast and form low rocky bluffs and rise to a 143m high hill.

Jintotolo Island Light

Coral reefs and sand beaches fringe the coast. A light is shown from Pulanduta Point.

Masbate—South Coast

3.24 **Jintotolo Island** (11˚51'N., 123˚08'E.) lies about 3 miles SSW of Pulanduta Point. The island is 40m high, well wooded and bordered by a sandy beach. A light marks the SW side of the island.

The island is surrounded by a reef which extends about 0.35 mile from the NW side. The channel between Masbate and the island is clear of dangers in the fairway.

Jintotolo Channel (11˚48'N., 123˚05'E.) is the passage between Panay and Masbate. The channel is divided into three passages by Jintotolo Island and the Zapato Islands.

All the passages are deep and clear of dangers in the fairways, but numerous unmarked shoals lie in their approaches and immediate vicinity. The middle passage is the one most used.

Asid Gulf (12˚05'N., 123˚30'E.) lies between Pulanduta Point and Buri Point, 32 miles E. The greater part of the gulf is encumbered with islets, dangers, and shoals. There are a few prominent landmarks and navigational aids in the gulf.

Only vessels with local knowledge should attempt to navigate within the gulf, and then only during daylight hours and under the most favorable conditions.

The coast between Pulanduta Point and Cinamongan Point, about 16 miles NE, is fairly steep-to and fringed by a narrow reef, with sandy beaches in places. Moderate highland, covered with trees, lies close to the shore as far as **Jangan Point** (12˚01'N., 123˚17'E.), located 10 miles NE of Palanduta Point. To the N of Jangan Point, the hills recede from the coast and give way to low grass-covered plains. A shoal, with a least depth of 1.8m, lies about 4 miles SE of Jangan Point.

Circe Bank, with a least depth of 6m, lies about 7.25 miles ESE of Pulanduta Point. Shoals, with depths of 9.1 and 9.6m, lie about 8.5 miles SSE and 11.25 miles SE, respectively, of the above point.

A shoal, with a least depth of 0.3m, lies 3.25 miles ENE of Jangan Point. Shoals, with depths of 0.9m, lie 5.75 and 6.75 miles E, respectively, of the above point.

A reef, which dries, lies about 10.5 miles E of Jangan Point. A chain of shoals, with depths of 0.5 to 9.1m, extend in a general SSE and then curve SSW to a position 8.75 miles S of the drying reef; an isolated rocky patch, with a depth of 0.5m, lies 1 mile N of the drying reef.

Shoals, with depths of 5.1m, lie about 12.25 miles E and 13.25 miles ESE of Jangan Point. A reef, which bares at LW, lies about 11.5 miles E of the point.

Taisan (12˚06'N., 123˚21'E.), a village on the N side of the mouth of the Taisan River, stands 6.5 miles NE of Jangan Point. There is a small wooden pier at the village. Manganese ore is loaded from lighters at the anchorage.

Vessels can take anchorage 1 mile S of the mouth of the river with Cinamongan Point bearing 290˚, distant 1 mile.

A shoal, with a depth of 2.7m, lies 2.75 miles ESE of the mouth of the Taisan River.

3.25 **Milagros** (12˚13'N., 123˚30'E.), a small town, lies at the head of Asid Gulf, about 10.5 miles NE of Taisan.

Vessels can take anchorage about midway between Naguran Island and Milagros, in a depth of 9m, mud. Small vessels can anchor closer to the town.

When bound for Milagros from SW, pass E or W of the 0.5m shoal off Jangan Point, and W of the 2.7m shoal lying 3.5 miles E of Cinamongan Point.

Naguran Island lies about 5.25 miles SSW of Milagros and the island is fringed by a reef.

A chain of drying reefs, shoals, and rocks awash extends up to 12 miles SW from the island.

Buri Point (11˚56'N., 123˚43'E.), the E entrance point of Asid Gulf, is the most prominent landmark in the area. Naro Island is located about 3.5 miles WSW of Buri Point. The island is fringed by a drying reef which extends about 1 mile S and W. Chico Island, low and narrow, lies 2.75 miles WNW of Naro Island. The island is fringed by a reef which extends up to 1.5 miles S and W. A reef, which uncovers, lies about 2.5 miles SW of Chico Island.

Guinlabagan Island (11˚56'N., 123˚35'E.) lies about 1 mile NW of Chico Island. The island is small and fringed by a reef. Pobre Island is located about 2 miles NE of Guinlabagan Island. The island is fringed by a reef.

Guilutugan Island lies about 4 miles W of Pobre Island. Reefs and shoals extend up to 1 mile SSW and about 1 mile N from the island.

3.26 Manoc Island (12˚00'N., 123˚34'E.) and Namatian Island, both small and fringed by a reef, lie about 2 miles NNE of Guilutugan Island. Guinluthagan Island lies about 4 miles N of Guilutugan Island.

Reefs and shoals front the island as far as 1.75 miles NNW and about 1 mile S. Balabao Point, on Masbate, projects about 1.5 miles from the coast, but is not prominent.

Nabugtu Island (11˚51'N., 123˚46'E.), fringed by a reef, lies about 6 miles WSW of Naro Island. Numerous shoals lie between the island and the coast to the N and NE and between the island and Gorriti Shoal, about 8 miles WSW.

Placer (11˚52'N., 123˚55'E.), a small town, lies about 12.5 miles SE of Buri Point and on the W side of the mouth of the Nauco River. The town is prominent from seaward.

Vessels can take anchorage a little over 1 mile S of Nauco Point, in depths of 9.6m. There are some rocks lying awash, about 0.5 mile SE of Nauco Point.

Guinauayan Island (11˚49'N., 123˚55'E.) lies 3 miles S of Placer. The E side of the island is fringed by a reef about 1.5 miles E, leaving a channel about 0.75 mile wide between it and the 10m curve fronting the coast of Masbate.

Nagarao Island lies about 3.5 miles W of Guinauayan Island. The island is low, with shoals extending as far as two miles NW and 1.25 miles SE from the island.

Numerous reefs and shoals extend as far as 5 miles S and SW from the island.

Caduruan Point (11˚44'N., 124˚04'E.), the SE extremity of Masbate Island, consists of rocky bluffs, separated by short stretches of sandy beach.

Within the point the hills rise to a height of about 90m, but have no prominent peaks; they are covered with trees and brushwood with occasional clearings reported near the coast.

Shoal water extends about 0.3 mile S from the point, outside of which is clear, with a depth of 14.6m.

The shore between Placer and Caduruan Point is mostly a sandy beach, bordered with trees fronting a grassy plain, and is devoid of prominent landmarks.

Panay—East Coast and Off-lying Islands

3.27 Bulacaue Point (11˚36'N., 123˚09'E.), the NE extremity of Panay, has been previously described in paragraph 3.21. The 20m curve lies about 1 mile N and 6.5 miles E of the point. Inside this curve are numerous islets, rocks, and dangers.

Manigonigo Islet (11˚36'N., 123˚11'E.), about 1.5 miles E of Bulacaue Point, lies on the NE extremity of a shoal, with depths of less than 5.5m, which extends from the coast of Panay. The islet is small, flat, and surrounded by rocks extending as far as 0.1 mile on all sides except on the S side, where they extend up to 0.2 mile. The islet is marked by a light.

Anegada Rocks are two small rocks, with depths of less than 1.8m, lying on the shorebank about 0.75 mile SSW of Manigonigo Islet.

Nabunut Island (11˚35'N., 123˚13'E.), about 30m high and wooded, lies 3.25 miles ESE of Bulacaue Point. It is fringed by a narrow reef and connected with Tulunanaun Island, about 2 miles SE, by a shoal with depths of 2 to 6m.

Tulunanaun Island (11˚33'N., 123˚14'E.) is a small, narrow island having a hill 40m high near its N end. It is fringed by a narrow reef which extends about 0.25 mile offshore.

Nabunut and Tulunanaun Islands are on a coastal bank, with depths of 2 to 9m, that extends about 4.5 miles E from Manigonigo Islet.

A shoal, with a depth of 3.6m, lies about 1.25 miles SE of the SW extremity of Tulunanaun Island.

Balbagon Island (11˚35'N., 123˚17'E.), narrow and low, is located about 3.5 miles E of Nabunut Island. A small sandhill, covered with trees about 30m high, stands at its S end.

The island lies on the W side of an extensive bank and is fringed by drying reefs, which extend 1 mile from its N side.

Ojastras Islet, a small sandy cay, lies 0.5 mile S of Balbagon Island, with which it is connected by a shoal spit.

Shoals, with depths of 5.5m, lie 1 mile and 1.75 miles SSE, respectively, of the S end of Balbagon Island.

Turnina Islet lies on a detached reef about 0.75 miles E of Balbagon Island.

It is connected to the reef fringing the island by a shoal spit.

Tacut Reef, bare at LW, lies about 1.5 miles SE of Balbagon Island, on the E edge of the extensive shoal bank surrounding Balbagon Island and Ojastras and Turnina Islets.

The channel W of Balbagon Island is the one generally taken by interisland vessels bound for Iloilo. It has a navigable width of 1 mile and is deep and clear of dangers in the fairway.

3.28 Gigante Islands (11˚36'N., 123˚21'E.) are a group of two islands and several islets and detached rocks lying about 10 miles E of Bulacaue Point.

The group is clear of dangers on the N side, except for a sunken rock lying close NE of the NE extremity of North Gigante Island.

The reefs and shoals on the other sides do not extend more than 0.75 mile offshore. A shoal, with a depth of 10.9m, lies about 2.25 miles WNW of the S extremity of North Gigante Island.

North Gigante Island (11˚38'N., 123˚21'E.) is wooded and 231m high near the N end. It is fringed by reefs, partly bare at LW, which extend up to 0.5 mile W and E.

Three small islets lie about 0.5 mile off the SE side of the island on the fringing reef. Named from N to S, they include Gigantillo Islet, Gigantuna Islet, and Bulubadiang Islet. A light marks the N extremity of North Gigante Island.

A shoal, with a depth of 7.3m, lies about 5 miles ENE of the N extremity of North Gigante Island. A shoal, with a depth of 6.4m, lies about 7 miles ESE of the same point.

There are numerous other shoals in the vicinity whose position can best be seen on the chart.

Uaydajon Island (11˚38'N., 123˚22'E.), lying about 0.75 mile E of the N end of North Gigante Island, is small, clear, steep-to, well wooded, and 80m high to the tops of the trees.

The channel between the island and North Gigante Island has depths from 13 to 17m.

South Gigante Island (11˚35'N., 123˚20'E.) lies 0.5 mile S of North Gigante Island, is well wooded, and 232m high near its S end. The N side of the island is fringed by a drying reef which extends about 0.3 mile offshore.

Dapdap Point, the W extremity of the island, is 33m high and fairly steep-to.

Bantigui Island, 18m high, Cabugao Island, 109m high, and Antonia Island, 98m high, are three small islands lying on the same reef, S of South Gigante Island. A 4m shoal lies 0.5 mile E of Antonia Island, with an 11m patch 1 mile farther E.

The channel between these islands and South Gigante Island is 0.5 mile wide, with depths from 12 to 17m.

There is anchorage during the Northeast Monsoon off the SW side of South Gigante Island, in a depth of 12.8m, mud and sand.

The channel between Turnina Islet and Tacut Reef on the W and the SW side of South Gigante Island on the E is about 1 mile wide with depths of over 18.3m in the fairway. This channel is sometimes used by inter-island vessels bound S for Iloilo.

Tanguingui Islet (11˚29'N., 123˚43'E.), a flat and sandy cay about 6.7m high, lies about 22.5 miles ESE of the E side of South Gigante Island.

A reef, with a least depth of 2.7m, lies about 5 miles S of the islet. A shoal, with a least depth of 11.3m, lies about 4.5 miles NNE of the islet. The islet is marked by a light.

3.29 Bancal Bay (11˚32'N., 123˚09'E.) is entered between Blanca Point, lying 2 miles SSE of Bulacaue Point, and **Gogo Point** (11˚29'N., 123˚09'E.), about 5 miles further S. This bay is very shallow and the river entrances are blocked by sandbars at LW.

Binuluangan Island (11˚31'N., 123˚11'E.), 60m high and wooded, extends about 3.5 miles SW from a position about 2.5 miles SE of Blanca Point. The island is separated from the coast by Bancal Bay on the W, and Gogo Pass, a shallow channel between the island and Gogo Point, to the SW. The island is fringed by reefs; however, many islands and islets lie close N, E, and SE of Binuluangan Island.

Calagnaan Island (11˚29'N., 123˚13'E.), 339m high and wooded, lies with its W extremity about 1.5 miles E of Gogo Point. The E and S sides of the island are steep-to and clear of dangers, but reefs and shoals fringe its W and NW sides. There are two reef-fringed bights on the NW side of the island.

Nilidlaran Pass lies between the NW side of Calagnaan Island and the islands and dangers off the SE side of Binuluangan Island. The pass is divided into two narrow and tortuous channels by Labno Islet, lying close N of the W extremity of Calagnaan Island. Both channels have a least depth of about 2.7m. The W channel has a width of about 137m and is the one generally used by small craft with local knowledge.

Canas Island (11˚29'N., 123˚15'E.), 94m high and steep-to, lies about 0.85 mile E of Calagnaan Island. A pinnacle rock, with a depth of 0.9m, lies about 0.3 mile NE of the island.

Carmencita Shoal, with a least depth of 0.9m, sand and rock, lies about 1 mile SE of Canas Island. The navigable channel between the island and the shoal is about 0.75 mile wide, and between the shoal and the reef fringing the N end of Sicogon Island it is about 0.3 mile wide.

3.30 Sicogon Island (11˚27'N., 123˚15'E.), lying about 0.5 mile SE of Calagnaan Island, is 241m high in its SE part.

A hill, about 291m high, stands in the NW part of the island. This hill and Canas Island serve as good landmarks for vessels navigating the channel W of **Balbagon Island** (11˚35'N., 123˚17'E.).

The NE side of Sicogon Island is fringed by a drying reef as far as 0.5 mile N and 0.75 mile E. A shoal, with a depth of 6m, lies about 0.25 mile SW of the S extremity of the island.

Tumaguin Islet, prominent and 90m high, lies about 0.25 mile E of the NE extremity of Sicogon Island. The SE side of the islet is clear of dangers, but the W side is connected by a reef to the NE point of Socogon Island.

Sicogon Channel, between Calagnaan and Sicogon Islands, is about 0.2 mile wide with a depth of 22m in the fairway. It is clear of dangers and is the channel generally used by inter-island vessels proceeding to Iloilo.

A shoal, with a depth of 7.3m, lies about 2.5 miles E of Tumaguin Islet. A shoal, with a swept depth of 5.1m, lies about 5 miles ENE of the islet.

A shoal, with a least depth of 10.1m, lies about 5.5 miles NE of the islet.

There are numerous shoal patches, with depths of 7 to 17m, lying E, SE, and S of these shoals.

Loguingut Island (11˚28'N., 123˚10'E.) lies about 1 mile SSW of the W extremity of Calagnaan Island and within the 5.5m curve fronting the coast of Panay. The island is fringed by a reef.

Bayas Islets (11˚26'N., 123˚10'E.) are a group of four islets lying about 3.5 miles SE of Gogo Point. Bayas Islet, the E and largest, is 66m high. Manipulon Islet, 51m high, is separated from the W side of Bayas Islet by a narrow, winding channel with a depth of 9m in the fairway.

Magosipal Islet (11˚26'N., 123˚10'E.) and Pangalan Islet, the other islets, are low and connected to each other by reefs and shoal spits. The two islets are surrounded by sandbanks and rocks, with no channel between them.

There is a channel, about 0.25 mile wide with a depth of 6.7m, lying between Pangalan Islet, the W islet of the group, and the coast of Panay.

A rock awash lies about 0.5 mile S of Pangalan Islet.

3.31 Estancia (11˚27'N., 123˚09'E.) is a small town located about 2 miles S of Gogo Point. The town can be identified by two large prominent buildings with metal roofs.

A concrete pier, 137m long, stands about 0.5 mile S of the town with a depth of 7m at its outer end. A light situated about 0.3 mile S of the town. The light is partially obscured by Bayas Islets.

Vessels with local knowledge can take anchorage between the Bayas Islets and Estancia, in a depth of 9m, mud. This is the only anchorage in this vicinity which is protected during all seasons.

The only danger in the E approach to this anchorage is a small rocky shoal, with a depth of about 1.2m, and marked by a buoy, lying about midway between Bayas Islet and Loguingut Island.

Magalumbi Islet (11˚23'N., 123˚10'E.), 48m high, lies about 4 miles S of Estancia. The islet is fringed by a reef, except on the SE side. A channel, about 0.1 mile wide, lies between the fringing reef and the coast of Pinay, with a least depth of 7.3m in the fairway.

Culebra Islet (11˚21'N., 123˚14'E.), 35m high, lies about 4 miles ESE of Magalumbi Islet. A shoal with a reef lying awash, extends about 0.5 mile WSW from the islet.

Shoals, with depths of 5.1, 4.5, and 3.6m lie about 2.5 miles NE, 4.25 miles ENE, and 2.5 miles E, respectively, of Culebra Islet.

A reef, with a depth of 6.4m, lies about 2 miles SW of Culebra Islet.

Malpal Point (11˚21'N., 123˚08'E.), a bold, round, steep-to headland 350m high, lies about 3 miles SW of Magalumbi Islet.

Odiongan Bay is situated N of the point; its head is encumbered with reefs. Odiongan village is situated on its N shore.

The coast between Malpal Point and the village of Concepcion, about 7.75 miles S, is fringed by reefs, outside of which shoal water extends about 1 mile in places.

San Dionisio (11˚18'N., 123˚05'E.), a small village, is situated about 5 miles SSW of Malpal Point. Matagda Islet and Lacdian Islet lie on the coastal bank about 0.75 mile E and ESE, respectively, of the village.

A narrow spit extends about 1.5 miles E and SE from a position about 1.5 miles NE of Matagda Islet. A drying reef lies at the SE edge of this spit.

The channel between this reef and the reefs NW of Tago Island is about 1 mile wide, with a depth of 8.2m.

Concepcion Bay (11˚15'N., 123˚07'E.), located between Tago Island and the coast of Panay, is of little commercial importance. The bay is encumbered with reefs and shoals. Concepcion, a small village, stands near the head of the bay.

3.32 Pan de Azucar Island (11˚17'N., 123˚10'E.), the largest and N of a group of islands located at the N approach to Guimaras Strait, lies a little over 2.5 miles E of the coast of Panay.

There are several prominent peaks on the island, the S and highest having an elevation of 573m. The SE side of the island is steep-to, the remaining sides being fringed with reefs on which there are several islets and rocks.

Naburut Island, 41m high, lies on the reef off the NW point of Pan de Azucar Island; Magaisi Island, 71m high, lies on the reef fringing its N side.

Bocot Islet lies about 0.25 mile N of the NE extremity of Magaisi Island.

A shoal, with a least depth of 2.3m, extends about 0.25 mile SW from Bocot Islet. A very narrow channel, with a least depth of 2.1m, lies between Bocot Islet and Magaisi Islet.

Sombrero Islet, conical-shaped, well-wooded, and 140m high, lies about 0.25 mile from the SE side of Pan de Azucar Island. It is connected to the island by a sand bar which is bare at LW.

Tago Island (11˚15'N., 123˚08'E.), 170m high, is separated from the SW side of Pan de Azucar Island by Pan Pass, which is narrow and impassable.

A reef, which dries, lies about 0.6 mile N of the NW extremity of the island. A rock awash lies about 0.5 mile SE of the SE extremity of the island.

Tago Pass, a very narrow channel, lies between the reefs extending from the coast of Panay and those extending S from the S end of Tago Island. A depth of 2.7m is found in the N entrance, increasing to 5.8m in the S entrance.

Tago Reef, a small dangerous coral reef bare at LW, lies about 0.2 mile W of the S part of Tago Island. It forms the W entrance point of the N approach to Tago Pass.

The tidal currents run strongly through the pass and transit should be attempted only by small craft with local knowledge.

Four shoals, with depths of 3 to 6m, lie about 5.5 to 7.5 miles E of Lanuan Point, the E extremity of Pan de Azucar Island. Numerous dangers lie NE and E of these shoals.

Malangaban Island (11˚15'N., 123˚13'E.), wooded and 239m high, lies about 2 miles SE of Pan de Azucar Island. The N and E sides of the island are fairly steep-to, but a reef fringes its S and SW sides up to 0.5 mile offshore.

3.33 Igbon Island (11˚12'N., 123˚10'E.), wooded and 236m high, lies about 2 miles E of the S end of Tago Island. It is fringed by a reef on its N and SW sides.

A shoal spit, with some drying reefs, extends about 1 mile S from the S side of the island.

Bulubadiangan Islet, 67m high, lies close W of this spit and about 0.5 mile off the S side of the island. Dunao Islet, 28m high, lies close E of the spit, and is connected to the island by foul ground.

Small craft with local knowledge can take anchorage in the restricted areas between the spit and the islets. A detached shoal, with a depth of 6.4m, lies about 0.3 mile SE of Dunao Islet.

Bagabu Islet, low and wooded, lies about 1 mile SE of the S extremity of Tago Island and close off the coast of Panay.

A sandspit, which bares at LW, extends from the islet nearly across to a prominent green point on Panay, leaving a very narrow channel with a least depth of 5.5m between it and the point.

A shoal, with a depth of 5.5m, lies in mid-channel in a position about 1 mile W of the S extremity of Bulubagiangan Islet. The recommended route lies E and SE of this danger.

Botlog Island (11˚14'N., 123˚09'E.), wooded and 113m high, lies about 0.5 mile NW of the NW extremity of Igbon Island. It is steep-to and divides the passage between Pan de

Azucar and Igbon Island into two channels, the S of which is generally used.

Agho Islet, 33m high, lies about midway between the SW extremity of Malangaban Island and the NE extremity of Igbon Island. It is fringed by a narrow steep-to reef.

Baliguian Island (11˚12'N., 123˚20'E.), lying about 9 miles E of Igbon Island, is small, low, and densely wooded. It is fringed by a narrow, steep-to reef. From a distance, the tops of the trees look like land. The island is marked by a light situated on its NW end.

Two shoals, with depths of 4.6m, lie about 4.5 miles NNE and 4 miles NE, respectively, of the island. A shoal, with a depth of 2.7m, was reported to lie between these shoals in a position about 4.25 miles NE of the island.

A shoal, with a depth of 6.7m, lies about 3.5 miles E of Baliguian Island. A shoal, with a depth of 3.6m, lies about 2 miles S of the island.

There are numerous other shoals farther NE and E, outside the usual track of vessels proceeding to Iloilo, the positions of which may best be seen on the chart.

Mount Apiton (11˚11'N., 123˚06'E.) is a bold, round headland at the SE extremity of Panay.

3.34 Tagubanhan Island (11˚08'N., 123˚07'E.), 299m high, and well wooded, is separated from the coast of Panay, SE of Mount Apiton by Apiton Pass. The pass is 0.75 mile wide and is deep and clear of dangers, except for a 5.5m patch 2 miles E of Mount Apiton.

Anauayan Island (11˚06'N., 123˚09'E.), 54m high and steep-to, lies about 2 miles E of the S extremity of Tagubanhan Island. Anauayan Channel, which is deep and clear of dangers in the fairway, lies between the two islands.

Turia Rock (11˚03'N., 123˚06'E.), with a depth of 0.9m, lies about 3.5 miles SSW of the S end of Tagubanhan Island. A reef, with a depth of 4.3m, lies about 0.3 mile NE of Turia Rock.

Turia Rock cannot be distinguished except when close to it. The sea does not break over it any heavier than it does anywhere else in this vicinity. The channels leading to Guimaras Strait all pass N of these two dangers.

Vessels should give this rock a berth of approximately 0.5 mile.

Calabazas Island (11˚05'N., 123˚01'E.), 59m high and wooded, lies about 5.5 miles WSW of the SW extremity of Tagubanhan Island. A light marks the SE end of the island.

Nasidman Island, 42m high and well wooded, lies about 0.3 mile WSW of Calabazas Island. It is fringed by a reef with a 11.9m channel between it and the Panay coast.

Pepitas Rocks (11˚03'N., 123˚00'E.), lying about 2 miles SSW of Calabazas Island, are a group of black rocks covered only at extreme HW. The channels leading to Guimaras Strait all pass SE and S of this rock and the island.

Directions.—If bound for Iloilo from Jintotolo Channel, from a position 2 miles S of **Jintotolo Island** (11˚50'N., 123˚07'E.), steer to pass between Cucaracha Shoal and the 7.3m shoal 6 miles ENE of it.

When the 291m hill on Sicogon Island bears 183˚ and is just open E of the hill on the E side of Canas Island, steer S on this leading line. This track leads between Balbagon Island and the 4.6m shoal W of it.

When the N end of Tulunanaun Island bears 273˚, alter course to 158˚, passing 1.25 miles E of Carmencita Shoal.

Continue on this course until **Baliguian Island** (11˚12'N., 123˚20'E.) bears 180˚. Steer on that bearing until 2 miles N of Baliguian Island, when the vessel's course should be changed to 234˚, passing N of Anauayan Island and 0.5 mile N of Turia Rock.

After passing Turia Rock, steer to pass W of Tomonton Shoal, and then alter course S and keep in the fairway for 16 miles to the pilot station E of Navalas Point.

Panay—Southeast Coast

3.35 Binanan Island (11˚09'N., 123˚05'E.), 113m high, lies close SW of the SW face of Mount Apiton. It is connected to the coast of Panay by extensive mangrove swamps and drying mud flats.

Apiton Cove, on the E side of the island, is very narrow and mostly shoal. The S side of the island is clear and steep-to.

Salog Island (11˚09'N., 123˚03'E.), 50m high and wooded, lies in the entrance to Ajuy Bay, in a position about 1.5 miles W of Binanan Island. It is surrounded by a drying reef.

Buri Island (11˚08'N., 123˚03'E.), 52m high, lies 0.5 mile S of Salog Island. There are a few inhabitants on both islands.

The pearl banks of Ajuy lie off the islands, and pearl diving operations take place in their vicinity.

Guinasian Islets (11˚06'N., 123˚02'E.), consisting of Nasiducang Islet and Bayang Islet lie about 1.5 and 2.25 miles SSW, respectively, of Buri Island. The islets are surrounded by reefs.

Ajuy Bay (11˚10'N., 123˚03'E.) lies at the head of a large shoal bay located between Binanan Island and Calabazas Island, about 5 miles SW.

Ajuy, a small village, stands on the NW side of the bay in a position about 0.5 mile up the Ajuy River.

The coast between Calabazas Island and San Juan Point, about 11.25 miles WSW, is indented by four bays, all of which are shoal and used only by local small craft.

These bays are separated by high, prominent headlands, which are clear and steep-to.

3.36 Culasi Bay (11˚05'N., 122˚59'E.) is the NE bay, with Culasi village at its head.

Pedada Bay (11˚04'N., 122˚58'E.), immediately SW of Culasi Bay, has a depth of 5.5m in its entrance.

Mount Bayang (11˚03'N., 122˚57'E.), 224m high, is the summit of a peninsula separating Pedada Bay from Canas Bay.

Canas Bay (11˚03'N., 122˚55'E.) has a depth of 9m in its entrance and shoals gradually towards its head. The villages of San Fernando and Santiago stand on the shores of the bay.

Mount San Nicolas (11˚02'N., 122˚54'E.), 244m high and wooded, is the prominent summit of the headland separating Canas Bay and Barotac Bay.

A designated fish trap area lies about 1 mile E of Mount San Nicolas which is best seen on the chart.

Barotac Bay (11˚01'N., 122˚52'E.) has a depth of 9m in its entrance and shoals gradually towards it head; there are several small villages on its shores.

San Juan Point (11˚00'N., 122˚51'E.), at the SW entrance point of Barotac Bay, is a prominent headland about 60m high.

It is fronted by the 20m curve to a distance of about 1 mile SE. A rock, 0.6m high, lies on a shoal, with depths of 4.1 to 6.4m, in a position about 0.5 mile SW of San Juan Point.

A light is shown from the E entrance point of a river, 1 mile WNW of San Juan Point.

Banate Bay (10˚58'N., 122˚48'E.) is entered between San Juan Point and the unnamed point about 50.5 miles SW. The bay is shoal, with the 5.5m curve lying up to 2.75 miles from its head.

Banate (11˚00'N., 122˚49'E.), a small town, stands on the N shore of the bay. A light is shown from the E entrance point of Imbrandahan River about 0.75 mile E of Banate.

The coast between the S entrance point of Banate Bay and **Dumangas Point** (10˚47'N., 122˚44'E.), about 9 miles SSW, is low and fringed with mangroves. Shoal water extends up to 2.75 miles offshore.

Iloilo Strait and Approaches

3.37 Iloilo Strait, located between the W coast of Guimaras Island and the SE coast of Panay, may be entered either from the NE or from the SW.

The NE entrance, which is used by inter-island vessels and vessels having local knowledge, is divided into two channels by Iguana Bank.

The N channel is recommended, but the S channel is sometimes used by vessels coming from the S through Guimaras Strait and by the inter-island ferry plying between Pulupandan, Negros, and Iloilo.

The SW entrance is used by deep-draft vessels and vessels approaching the strait from the W and SW.

Dumangas Point (10˚47'N., 122˚44'E.), low and covered with mangroves, lies on the N shore of the NE entrance to Iloilo Strait. The coast is fringed by a shoal bank, with depths of 0.3 to 0.9m, extending from about 0.5 to 0.75 mile offshore.

A rock awash, lies at the outer edge of this bank in a position about 1 mile SSW of Dumangas Point.

The NE entrance of Iloilo Strait is entered between Dumangas Point and Navalas Point, the NE extremity of Guimaras Island, about 4.25 miles S.

The S shore of the entrance is bordered by a shoal bank extending from about 0.2 to 0.4 mile offshore. Bantigui Rocks, a group of above-water dangers, lie on the coastal bank in a position about 0.1 mile N of **Bantigui Point** (10˚45'N., 122˚41'E.), which is situated 2.5 miles NW of Navalas Point. A conspicuous white house stands on Bantigui Point.

Shoals, with depths of less than 7.3m, extend about 1 mile N and 0.75 mile NE from Bantigui Point.

The NE entrance is divided into two channels by Iguana Bank. The N channel has a least depth of 5.5m in the fairway. A shoal, with a depth of 3.6m, lies about 1.5 miles SE of Dumangas Point.

The S channel has two shoals, with depths of 4.5m lying about 0.6 mile NNE and NE, respectively, of Bantigui Point.

A shoal, with a depth of 4.9m, lies about 0.75 mile NE of the point.

Iguana Bank (10˚45'N., 122˚44'E.), an extensive sandy shoal, with a least depth of 1.2m near its center, lies from 1 to 3.5 miles NE of the NE side of Guimaras Island, in the middle of the NE entrance to the strait. Buoys mark the NE edge, NW edge and SW extremity of the bank.

A narrow sandy ridge, with a least depth of 5m, extends about 1.5 miles SE from a position about 1.25 miles ENE of Bantigui Point.

3.38 **Siete Pecados** (10˚46'N., 122˚41'E.), a cluster of small rocky islets covered with trees and bushes, lies in mid-channel at the E entrance to Iloilo Strait.

A rock, with a depth of 2.1m, lies about .25 mile N of the light on Siete Pecados. Siete Pecados Islet Light, 9m high, stands on the largest islet of the group.

Two rocks, with depths of 1.8m and 0.6m, lie about 0.15 mile and 0.3 mile SW, respectively, of the light. The latter rock is marked by a stake.

Tides—Currents.—The spring tidal currents in Iloilo Strait have a maximum velocity of 3 to 4 knots. The flood sets NE and the ebb SW, following the general trend of the channel. In the NE entrance to the strait, about 1.5 miles S of Dumangas Point, the tidal currents set E on the rising tide and W on the falling tide at an average rate of 1.3 knots.

Abreast of Iloilo, eddies are strong and irregular with both the NE and SW currents.

Pilotage.—Pilotage through Iloilo Straits to and from the harbor, to the Iloilo Straits Wharf and to the Iloilo River, in and out, is compulsory.

Vessels taking a pilot through Iloilo Straits asre exempt from mooring and unmooring pilotage fees, except when the vessel first anchors in the stream longer than 12 hours, in which case they shall pay the docking fees.

Pilots will board vessels, in daylight hours only, on radio request, about 2.25 miles E of **Navalas Point** (10˚43'N., 122˚43'E.).

Directions.—Vessels should approach North Channel of the NE entrance to Iloilo Strait on a course of about 283˚ from a position about 9.25 miles E of the Siete Pecados light structure. Continue on this course until the Light bears 267.5˚ at a distance of about 7.6 miles. Change course to 266˚, continuing on this course until Navalas Point bears 183˚, at a distance of about 3 miles.

If passing N of Siete Pecados, when Navalas Point bears 183˚, a course of 282.5 ˚ for about 2.4 miles leads to a position about 0.5 mile N of Siete Pecados Light.

Jaro Church, which is almost obscured by coconut trees, should then be steered for on a course of 247.5˚.

When Bondulan Point and Iloilo Strait Wharf cargo shed are in range bearing 220˚, they should be steered for on that bearing and then as necessary for berthing or anchoring at Iloilo.

If passing S of Siete Pecados, when Navalas Point bears 183˚, the course should be altered to 272˚ with Siete Pecados light structure slightly on the port bow. When a position about 0.6 mile E of the light structure is reached and when Cabugao Point bears 247˚, the course should be altered to 247˚. ˚At this position Bantigui Rocks are in range with a prominent white house located immediately E of Bantigui Point. The course of 247˚ leads about 0.25 mile SE of the light.

When the light structure bears 036˚, distant almost 0.5 mile, the course should be altered to 249˚, with the N rock of the Siete Pecados group astern. When the latter point and the Iloilo

Strait Wharf cargo shed are in range 220˚, the course should be altered to 220˚, and then as necessary for berthing or anchoring at Iloilo.

Vessels continuing through the strait should follow the reverse of the directions given for the SW entrance.

Vessels wishing to enter Iloilo Strait through the channel S of Iguana Bank, approach a position with Navalas Point bearing 250˚ at a distance of 0.7 mile, on a course of 255˚.

From this position steer for the Siete Pecados light structure on a course of 314˚. When 0.5 mile S of the light, change course to 270˚, and continue as described above.

Caution.—Fish traps are located 1 mile E of Navalas Point. There is a least depth of 3.6m on this track.

The buoys marking the dangers at both entrances to Iloilo Strait are often out of position or missing.

3.39 Iloilo (10˚42'N., 122˚35'E.) (World Port Index No. 59190), a first port of entry and an important shipping place, stands on a low, sandy flat at the mouth of the Iloilo River on the W side of Iloilo Strait.

Tides—Currents.—Tidal currents of 3 knots at strength for both the rising tide and the falling tide may be experienced in the Iloilo River. Abreast Iloilo Strait Wharf, the eddies are strong and irregular on the rising tide.

Depths—Limitations.—Large vessels and vessels engaged in foreign trade berth alongside Iloilo Strait Wharf, also known as the Marginal Wharf or the Old Foreign Wharf, on the S side of the Iloilo River entrance. It is 365m in length, with depths of 6 to 9m alongside.

A concrete pier, with a controlling depth of 8.8m, extends for about 213m SSW from the SW end of the wharf. A railroad siding runs onto the wharf.

The marginal wharf on the N bank of the river is used by barges. There is also a passenger terminal.

There is a drydock, length 77.7m, width 18.1m, capable of accommodating vessels of 4,500 dwt.

Loboc Wharf, located close NE of the entrance to the Iloilo River, is a new port area comprising of a 400m long wharf with ro-ro facilities. It was dredged to 9m; however, depths are reported to vary from 7.5m at the S end to 8.6m at the N end.

The channel in the Iloilo River is constantly shoaling and is maintained by dredging. Present controlling depth is approximately 4.6m. Navigable widths in the river are from 183m in the lower reaches to 23m at the upper end.

A port expansion project, land reclamation, additional berthing and facilities, are reported to be (1995) in progress.

Aspect.—Iloilo Harbor is defined as that portion of Iloilo Strait bounded by an imaginary line extending from the N bank of the **Dumangas River** (10˚48'N., 122˚42'E.), across the strait to Navalas Point on the NE coast of Guimaras Island; then along the N and W coasts of that island to Lusaran Point; then along an imaginary line extending from that point to the S bank at the mouth of the **Siuaragan River** (10˚35'N., 122˚07'E.); and then to the N bank of the Dumangas River.

The limits of Iloilo Harbor includes the lower reaches of the Iloilo River from its mouth to the Forbes Bridge, a distance of about 1.75 miles.

On either side of the entrance to the river, stone jetties extend a short distance into the strait, and retaining walls have been constructed. A light marks the inner end of each jetty. A monument situated on the shore 0.35 mile SW of the mouth of the Iloilo River.

Pilotage.—Pilotage is compulsory. Pilot services is usually made by a shipping agent at least 24 hours before arrival.

Pilots board at **Sinapsapan Point** (10˚35'N., 122˚31'E.) at the S entrance 8 miles from the port, and Nabalas Point at the N entrance 12 mile from port.

Regulations.—Vessels under quarantine are boarded off the mouth of the Iloilo River about 0.75 mile E of the N entrance light structure. The boarding hours are between 0600 and 1800. Vessels proceeding to Panay and W Negros ports must call at Iloilo for pratique.

The Quarantine Officer will take charge of medical cases on request and will pick up emergency cases from vessels off Panay and Negros if radio request is made to the Bureau of Quarantine, which is located at the customhouse.

Signals.—Typhoon signals are displayed from a mast on the customhouse tower.

Anchorage.—There are no specified quarantine or customs anchorages. The usual anchorage can be taken with the customhouse tower and the NE entrance light structure in range, and far enough offshore so as not to obstruct the river entrance. There are a few dolphins located about 0.15 mile NE of the N entrance light.

An anchorage area lies on the SE side of the strait between Bondulan Point and Dapdap Point. The protected anchorage has depths of 36.5 to 46.3m, with a sandy bottom.

Anchorage is also reported to be available between a point 5 miles NE and 1.5 miles SW of the Iloilo River entrance.

Directions.—No directions are given for the Iloilo River as the channel is continually shoaling and changing. Local knowledge is required. Vessels docking at the Iloilo Strait Wharf on the rising tide will find that the tidal currents, which reach a rate of 3 to 4 knots at strength, will easily lay the vessel alongside the wharf. An anchor is usually dropped to facilitate leaving the wharf.

Occasionally at night there is less water at this wharf when the rising tide is opposed by a strong NE wind.

It is advisable to leave the Iloilo Strait Wharf at half-tide on the NE tidal current, which tends to set the vessel off. Slack water is experienced at the time of high and low water.

Vessels docking at the Marginal Wharf on the rising tide should let go the port anchor and swing with the current in coming alongside. Pilots will not dock vessels at this wharf after 1830 because of strong currents and inadequate facilities for night conditions.

3.40 Oton Bank (10˚38'N., 122˚29'E.), an extensive shoal of soft muddy sand, lies in the middle of the SW entrance to the strait. The shoal, as defined by the 5.5m curve, extends about 8 miles SW from a position about 0.5 mile SW of the mouth of the Iloilo River. A least depth of 0.3m is found on the shoal in positions about 1, 1.75 , and 3.5 miles SW of the NE end. Oton Bank is reported to be extending W, and vessels are cautioned against attempting to cross it. It has been reported that a depth of 0.5m lies at the SW extremity of the bank.

Less water than charted was reported on the detached part of the bank 1 mile farther SW. There are numerous shoals reported to lie in the immediate vicinity of the shoal bank.

There is a narrow channel, with a least depth of 5.8m, lying between the N edge of Oton Bank and the coast of Panay. It is sometimes used by coasting vessels, but the main channel into Iloilo is between the bank and Guimaras Island.

The W limit of the 9.1m curve surrounding Oton Bank lies on a line bearing 350° from the light on **Lusaran Point** (10°29'N., 122°28'E.) and the S limit on a line bearing 260° from **Muhuy Point** (10°36'N., 122°31'E.).

The 9.1m curve which surrounds Oton Bank fronts **Cabalic Point** (10°37'N., 122°32'E.) at a distance of about 0.5 mile and continues about 3.25 miles NE to within 0.1 mile of **Bondulan Point** (10°40'N., 122°34'E.).

A narrow but deep channel lies between the shoal and the coast. A shoal, with a least depth of 5.1m, lies about 1 mile N of Cabalic Point.

Caution.—The buoys marking the dangers at both entrances to Iloilo Strait are often out of position or missing. Caution must be taken in passing through either entrance because of the strong tidal currents. During the rising tide, which attains a height of 1.5 to 1.8m, and a velocity of 3 knots, sets toward Bondulan Point.

Guimaras Island—West Coast

3.41 The W coast of Guimaras Island is described from Cabugao Point, the NW tip of the island, in a SW direction to Lusaran Point, and then in a SSE direction to South Point, the S tip of the island.

Cabugao Point (10°45'N., 122°39'E.) is a rocky bluff.

There are no charted dangers lying more than 0.25 mile offshore in this vicinity.

Dapdap Point (10°44'N., 122°37'E.) lies almost 3 miles SW of Cabugao Point. An L-shaped pier, with a controlling depth of 11.3m alongside, lies about 0.75 mile NE of the point.

Santo Rosario (10°41'N., 122°37'E.) is situated 1.75 miles S of Dapdap Point. A channel leads to Buenavista, a small town 0.5 mile further ESE.

The channel, the approaches to which are encumbered by fishing stakes, can be used by vessels with a draft of less than 2.7m.

3.42 **Jordan** (10°40'N., 122°35'E.) (World Port Index No. 59180), a subsidiary port of Iloilo, is located about 2.25 miles WSW of Santo Rosario and about 1.75 miles S of Iloilo.

Tides—Currents.—The SW tidal current in the fairway in the vicinity of the below-mentioned terminals has a maximum rate of 4 knots. There are tide-rips 0.1 mile SW of the molasses loading pier.

Depths—Limitations.—The Molasses Loading Pier can be identified by the three steel tanks and one concrete tank standing on a hill just N of it. The pier is T-shaped with a line of four pile clusters providing a berthing space of 91m with ample mooring facilities.

Vessels should berth during the rising tide with the assistance of a pilot. Vessels can unberth at any time.

There were depths of 12m at this berth. Tankers of 12,000 dwt have been worked at this facility.

The Sugar Terminal Wharf at Jordan is a 183m long dolphin berth fronting a large sugar mill located 0.15 mile S of the molasses pier. The wharf has a mean depth of 12m, but the maximum draft allowed is 10.1m.

The maximum ship length that can be accommodated is 193m. Ships can berth only at slack water. A tug assists vessels in coming alongside.

There is a public landing, which dries, standing close S of the Molasses Loading Pier.

Aspect.—Three metal and one concrete storage tanks are prominent on a hill N of Jordan. Below the storage tanks are terminals to load molasses and sugar at Lusteveco, a suburb of Jordan.

Pilotage.—Pilots can be obtained at Iloilo where vessels must first call for entry and customs clearance.

3.43 **Bondulan Point** (10°40'N., 122°34'E.), 136m high, almost vertical and steep-to, is located about 1.5 miles W of Jordan. It is prominent from the SW. A conspicuous cross stands on the N side of the point. A shoal, with a depth of 2.7m, extends about 1.5 miles SSW of Bondulan Point.

Cabalic Point (10°37'N., 122°32'E.), 3 miles SSW of Bondulan Point, is 70m high and bold, but is difficult to identify from the W.

Muhuy Point (10°36'N., 122°31'E.), 73m high, steep-to and prominent, lies about 1 mile further SSW.

Sinapsapan Point (10°35'N., 122°31'E.), where the pilot station is located, lies 0.75 mile SSW of Muhuy Point. A small islet lies close to the point. Balingasag Island, very small in extent, lies close offshore about 0.5 mile SW of Sinapsapan Point.

Naburul Island (10°34'N., 122°31'E.), 46m high, lies close offshore about 1.5 miles S of Sinapsapan Point and is connected to the shore by a reef. It appears as a high, black bluff apparently part of the mainland.

3.44 **Santa Ana Bay** (10°32'N., 122°31'E.), very narrow and shoal at its head, is entered between Lawi Point, 2.5 miles SSE of Naburul Island, and Igang Point, about 0.75 mile further SE. The bay indents the coast to a distance of about 1 mile, but is only about 0.2 mile wide between the shoals which extend from either side.

Vessels with local knowledge can take anchorage about 0.2 mile SSE of Lawi Point, in depths of 22 to 26m, or in the middle of the bay in a position about 0.5 mile E of Lawi Point, in a depth of 13.7m.

Igang Point (10°32'N., 122°30'E.) separates Igang Bay from Santa Ana Bay. Igang Bay, which indents the coast to a distance of about 1 mile, is clear of dangers with depths of 20 to 24m in its middle part. Tiniguiban Islet and Balud Islet, both small in extent, lie on the S side of the bay.

Lusaran Point (10°29'N., 122°28'E.), the W extremity of Guimaras Island, is a bold and prominent point. It is clear and steep-to with the 20m curve lying less than 0.3 mile from the shore. A light marks the point.

South Point (10°24'N., 122°30'E.), the SW extremity of a small island lying close S of the S extremity of Guimaras Island, is not very prominent.

There is anchorage in the bay on the S side of Guimaras Island, 4 miles ENE of South Point.

Tandog Island (10°25'N., 122°30'E.), lying close N of South Point, is connected to the shore by foul ground. The seaward

Lusaran Point Light

side of the island is fronted by shoals, with least depths of 1.2m, to a distance of about 1 mile SW.

Iloilo Strait—Southwest Entrance

3.45 The SW entrance of Iloilo Strait lies between the W side of Guimaras Island.

Juraojurao Island (10˚25'N., 121˚58'E.), small, low, and wooded, lies close S of the S point of Panay. The island is reef fringed and is connected to the coast northward by foul ground. Vessels are cautioned against anchoring within 2.25 miles W of the island, as the bottom is rocky.

The N shore of the W approach between Juraojurao Island and Talisayan Point, about 15 miles NE, is high, steep-to, and clear of dangers. A serrated ridge, 238m high, about 3.75 miles NE of Juraojurao Island, is a prominent mark.

The coast between Talisayan Point and **Miagao Point** (10˚38'N., 122˚14'E.), about 6.75 miles ENE, is low and intersected by numerous small rivers.

Directions.—When approaching Iloilo Strait from SW, steer for Bondulan Point bearing 036˚ and pass 0.1 mile NW of Cabalic Point and SE of the 4.9m shoal lying 1 mile N of Cabalic Point.

When the twin spires and white dome of Molo Church, standing 2.25 miles NW of Bondulan Point bears 006˚, steer for the church on that bearing.

When Iloilo Strait Wharf bears 044˚, steer for it on that bearing and pass 0.15 mile NW of Bondulan Point. Then steer as necessary for the Iloilo River or the anchorage.

Vessels continuing through the strait should follow the reverse of the directions given for the NE entrance.

Negros—North Coast

3.46 **Sagay Point** (10˚56'N., 123˚30'E.) is low and composed almost entirely of mangroves. There is a small area of firm ground on the E side of the point.

Carbin Reef (10˚59'N., 123˚28'E.) lies awash, about 3.25 miles NW of Sagay Point, in the W approach to Asuncion Pass. It has shifting sand cays, and lies outside the 20m curve fronting the coast. A lighted buoy, reported missing, marks the SW side of Carbin Reef.

Panal Reef (11˚01'N., 123˚25'E.) lies awash about 6 miles NW of Sagay Point and within the 20m curve fronting the mouth of the Himugaan River. There is a shifting sand cay lying on the reef, and some detached dangers lie within 0.5 mile E of the E side of the reef.

Maca Reef (11˚04'N., 123˚27'E.), which dries, lies about 7.25 miles NNW of Sagay Point. There is a long, narrow, sand cay on the S end of the reef.

Maca Shoal, with a least depth of 0.3m, is located about 1 mile NE of the NE extremity of Maca Reef. Shoal water extends up to 1 mile N and W from this shoal.

Maca Shoal and the three reefs mentioned above can generally always be identified during daylight hours. There are numerous shoals and dangers lying N of Maca Shoal.

The channel between Panal Reef and Maca Reef is about 2 miles wide and has depths of 22m and over in the fairway. Vessels bound to and from Tanon Strait generally use this channel.

The **Himugaan River** (10˚57'N., 123˚24'E.), the largest river in the N part of Negros, lies about 6 miles W of Sagay Point. There are numerous drying sandbanks at the river mouth. The Himugaan River discharges on the E side of **Himugaan Point** (10˚58'N., 123˚24'E.).

The bar, which is passable by small vessels up to 3m draft at HW, is liable to change and is entirely unprotected during the Northeast Monsoon.

There are no pilots available, and because of the numerous reefs and shoals off the N coast of Negros, vessels are advised to make the approach to the river mouth only during daylight hours and when conditions are favorable.

The Himugaan River is navigable for a distance of 7 miles as far as Fabrica, where timber is milled.

Vessels can take anchorage outside the bar, in a depth of 14.6m, sand and mud, with the lighted beacon at the entrance to the river, bearing 173˚, distance 1.5 miles, and the center of **Suyac Island** (10˚57'N., 123˚27'E.) bearing 120˚. In fine weather vessels lie outside the bar and load from lighters.

Sagay (10˚57'N., 123˚25'E.) is a small village standing on the E side of the mouth of the Himugaan River. There are no piers at the village. Lumber and sugar are loaded in lighters at a landing on the river bank, and towed to the anchorage.

3.47 **Cadiz** (10˚58'N., 123˚18'E.), a small town, stands on the W side of the mouth of the Cadiz River, about 5 miles W of Himugaan Point. It is prominent from seaward. The 9.1m curve fronts the mouth of the river at a distance of about 1.5 miles. The bar of the river nearly dries, but is passable by small craft at HW. A light marks the W side of the river mouth, 0.5 mile NE of Cadiz.

There is good anchorage off Cadiz, in a depth of 12m, with the mill chimney bearing 234˚. Powerful white lights, which may be seen from a distance of 20 miles, are occasionally shown from near the top of the chimney.

This is an open roadstead and is untenable during the Northeast Monsoon.

Vessels are cautioned that there are numerous fish traps in this vicinity.

Sicaba Point (11˚00'N., 123˚15'E.), the W entrance point of the Sicaba River, lies about 4.5 miles NW of Cadiz.

The Sicaba River, which empties S and E of Sicaba Point, is deep inside, but is of little commercial importance because of the bar and shoals at its mouth.

Small craft can cross the bar at HW. Sicaba, a small village, stands on the N side of the entrance to the river.

3.48 Sicaba Reefs (11˚01'N., 123˚16'E.) are two large drying reefs, lying about about 2.25 miles ENE of Sicaba Point.

A 0.3m shoal lies a little over 0.65 mile NE of the outer Sicaba Reef, and a 2.7m patch lies a little more than 0.33 mile N of the N extremity of the same reef.

East Rock (11˚02'N., 123˚15'E.), with a depth of 0.5m, coral, lies 2.5 miles N of Sicaba Point. A shoal, with a depth 8.2m, lies about 0.75 mile NW of the rock.

Daga Reef (10˚59'N., 123˚19'E.), which dries, lies 3.75 miles E of Sicaba Point.

Carmen Shoals (11˚02'N., 123˚20'E.), with depths of from about 1.8 to 4.9m, lie about 6 miles ENE of Sicaba Point. There are large boulders on all of these shoals.

The W extremity of Carmen Shaols is marked by a lighted buoy. It was reported that an unlit can buoy had been moored close SW of the N shoal.

Sacramento Rock (11˚05'N., 123˚18'E.), consisting of boulders with a depth of 0.9m, lies in the E approach to Ilacaon Channel in a position about 6.25 miles NNE of Sicaba Point. A depth of 8.2m was reported about 1 mile SSW of the rock.

3.49 Ilacaon Point (11˚00'N., 123˚12'E.), the N extremity of Negros, lies a little less than 3.5 miles W of Sicaba Point. Shoal water extends about 1.75 miles N from Ilacaon Point, leaving a narrow boat channel, with a depth of 6.4m in the fairway, between its N edge and the S edge of the reef surrounding Ilacaon Island.

Ilacaon Island (11˚03'N., 123˚12'E.), small, low, and 1.8m high, lies about 2.25 miles N of Ilacaon Point. It has some coconut trees and bushes on it, and lies on an extensive drying reef. A rock lies awash about 1 mile SE of the island.

Balaulan Reef (11˚01'N., 123˚09'E.), a small rocky patch, with a least depth of 0.3m, lies about 2.25 miles WNW of Ilacaon Point. A shoal, with a depth of 7.8m, lies close NW of the reef, and shoal water lies in between the reef and the coast.

Manapla (10˚58'N., 123˚07'E.), the principal town on this part of the coast, stands on the E side of the entrance to the Manapla River, about 5 miles SW of Ilacaon Point.

The mouth of the Manapla River is fronted by coral reefs, which extend for a considerable distance offshore.

Small craft with local knowledge can enter the river at HW, or they can take anchorage about 1.75 miles N of the entrance, in a depth of 5.5m. Shoals, with depths of 7.6m, lie about 3 miles N and W of the mouth, respectively, of the river.

Salong Reef (10˚59'N., 123˚07'E.), which dries, lies about 1.5 miles N of the mouth of the Manapla River. A shoal, with a depth of 5.1m, lies about midway between Salong and Balaulan Reefs in a position about 2.5 miles NNE of Manapla.

Victorias (10˚54'N., 123˚04'E.) is a town located just inside the mouth of the Victorias River.

Three stacks, painted aluminum with black tops, stand close together and serve as prominent landmarks. They are located about 0.75 mile SSE of the entrance to the river.

Victorias Light is shown near the coast 0.75 mile NNE of the river mouth.

The Victorias River has a narrow channel with a depth of 0.3m on the bar. Small craft and lighters can enter the river at high tide.

Pilotage is not compulsory but is considered advisable when entering for the first time. Pilots for Victorias may be obtained at Iloilo.

Vessels can take anchorage about 2 miles NNW of the river mouth, in a depth of 15.2m, mud, with the stacks at the sugar mill bearing 171˚, and the S extremity of Ilacaon Island bearing 057˚. The anchorage is sheltered from the Southwest Monsoon, but being exposed to the Northeast Monsoon, it is rarely used during that season.

During severe NE weather vessels calling to load sugar from this district usually anchor off Bayang Point, on the Panay coast, about 10 miles NW of Victorias.

Several mooring buoys are moored close inshore of the anchorage off Victorias for the use of lighters.

3.50 Tomonton Point (10˚54'N., 122˚57'E.), the NW extremity of Negros, is low, swampy, and covered with mangroves. Tomonton Shoal, with depths from 1 to 3m, extends 3 miles NW from the point. A lighted buoy marks the NW extremity of the shoal.

Cambanog Shoal (10˚56'N., 122˚59'E.), which dries, lies about 1.25 miles offshore and 3 miles NE of Tomonton Point.

Ilacaon Channel (11˚04'N., 123˚11'E.), lying between the reefs fringing Ilacaon Island and **Anauayan Island** (11˚06'N., 123˚09'E.), is about 3.5 miles wide.

Ilacaon Reef (11˚05'N., 123˚11'E.), consisting of coral boulders and sand having a least depth of 3m, lies nearly in mid-channel in a position about 2 miles NNW of Ilacaon Island. Depths of 10m and less extend up to 0.5 mile NE from the reef.

Between Ilacaon Reef and Ilacaon Island there are several shoals, with depths of from 6 to 8m.

Negros—West Coast

3.51 Mambagid (10˚51'N., 122˚57'E.), a loading place for sugar, is located at the mouth of the Mambagid River, about 2.25 miles SSW of Tomonton Point. The sugar is loaded into lighters at a landing place and toward to the offshore anchorage. The entrance to the river is shallow and suitable only for lighters and small craft. A concrete wharf, 80m long, with a depth of 1m alongside, stands on the S side of the river mouth.

The 10m curve fronts the mouth of the river at a distance of about 1.5 miles. The water shoals rapidly within the 10m curve. A shoal, with depths of 7.8m to 8.7m, lies outside the curve in a position about 2 miles W of **Calubcub Point** (10˚50'N., 122˚57'E.).

There is anchorage 2 miles offshore SW of Calubcub Point, in a depth of 15.2m. Vessels of lesser draft may anchor 1 mile W of this point, in a depth of 7.3m, but a 5.5m patch lies close SSE of the anchorage. A prominent white chimney stands 3.5 miles E of Calubcub Point.

These anchorages are open roadsteads and are fully exposed to the Southwest Monsoon and to winds from N. The approach

to the anchorages should be made with caution as the water shoals rapidly.

3.52 Silay (10˚48'N., 122˚58'E.) (World Port Index No. 59140), a loading place for sugar, alcohol, and rice, is located about 2.5 miles SSE of Calubcub Point and about 0.5 mile inland. The town shows up well from seaward.

The dome of the church is prominent. A ruined pier stands in front of the town. There are depths of 3.6m in the channel leading to the pier.

Talisay (10˚44'N., 122˚58'E.), a town of some importance, stands on the coast in a position about 4 miles S of Silay. Three chimneys, close S of the town, are prominent. A radio mast stands close N of the chimneys.

At Banago, 2.5 miles SSW of Talisay, there is a long T-headed pier for ferry traffic. There is a depth of 3.3m alongside the head. If berthing, care must be taken to avoid some old piles standing 0.3 mile W of the pierhead. A light is shown from the wharf.

3.53 Bacalod (Bacolod) (10˚40'N., 122˚57'E.) (World Port Index No. 59130), the capital of Occidental Negros Province, is located about 4 miles SSW of the town of Talisay. Santo Nino, the loading place for Bacolod, stands 1.25 miles N of the city.

Bacolod can be identified by the galvanized metal roofed church and several large prominent buildings. The twin towers of the church, the provincial building, and the aluminum painted stack, standing about 1 mile inshore behind the town, are prominent landmarks.

Sugar is loaded into lighters from a ruined pier about 0.45 mile long located nearly 0.5 mile S of the mouth of the Mandalagan River.

Two fueling berths, connected to the shore by pipelines, lie between Santo Nino and Bacolod.

There is a ruined pier, about 825m long, in Santo Nino. Another pier was reported to be under construction in Bacolod. Anchorage in the area E of the fueling stations is prohibited.

Pilotage.—Pilotage is compulsory pilots board about 3 miles WNW of Bacalod.

Anchorage.—Anchorage is available in designated areas A and B, 5 miles NW and 5 miles SW, respectively, from Santo Nino.

3.54 Bago (10˚32'N., 122˚50'E.), a river port about 9.5 miles SW of Bacolod, stands on the E side of the Bago River, just inside its mouth. The river, which is shallow, discharges about 2.5 miles NE of Pandan Point.

The town can be identified by its large buildings with metal roofs which show up well through the opening in the trees at the mouth of the river.

There is a shallow sandbar lying in the mouth of the river. Small craft with local knowledge can cross the bar at HW.

Pandan Point (10˚31'N., 122˚48'E.), the W extremity of this part of the coast of Negros, is low, sandy, and covered with coconut trees. It is prominent from N or S.

Its W extremity is steep-to, but shoal water extends N and S from it.

The description of the W coast of Negros is continued in paragraph 3.60.

Guimaras Island—East Coast and Off-lying Islands

3.55 Guimaras Island (10˚35'N., 122˚37'E.), lying a little over 6 miles W of the W extremity of Negros, is large and hilly, especially in the E part, where there are hills 183 to 213m high.

The summit, a 263m high hill, is located about 12.25 miles S of its N extremity. Guimaras Strait lies between the E side of the island and the W coast of Negros.

The E coast of Guimaras Island between **Navalas Point** (10˚43'N., 122˚43'E.), the NE extremity, and Icauayan Point, 10.75 miles S, is mostly sandy and backed by low hills covered with grass and brushwood.

The coast between Icauayan Point and South Point, the S point of the island, is indented by some small reef fringed bights.

A bay indents the coast to a distance of about 2 miles between **Cabalagnan Point** (10˚26'N., 122˚35'E.) and Lugmayan Point, about 2.5 miles WSW. The head of the bay is reef fringed and shoal.

Vessels can take anchorage in the outer part of the bay, W of Cabalagnan Point, and about 1 miles N of **Panubulon Island** (10˚25'N., 122˚34'E.), in depths of 9 to 15m. The E approach to this anchorage has a least depth of 6.4m in the fairway.

The W approach to the anchorage is through a very narrow channel lying between the W side of Panubulon Island, and the coast of Guimaras Island to the NW.

Panubulon Island and **Guiuanon Island** (10˚24'N., 122˚37'E.) are two flat-topped islands, 15m high, lying off the S coast of Guimaras Island. Panubulon Island is fringed by a reef on which there are several islets, but Guiuanon Island is clear of dangers.

Anchorage.—Anchorage may be taken about 0.3 mile off the S coast of the island, in a depth of about 11m. The anchorage is well protected from the Northeast Monsoon, but is open to the Southwest Monsoon. It is used for the loading of sugar from lighters.

3.56 Nadulao Island (10˚31'N., 122˚44'E.), small, narrow, and covered with grass, lies about 2.75 miles SE of Icauayan Point, on the SE side of Guimaras Island. The NW and SE parts of Nadulao Island, 73m and 58m high, respectively, are connected by a narrow isthmus.

The E side of the island is indented by a small bay, bare at LW, in which there is a small islet. There is another small islet about 0.3 mile N of Nadulao Island.

Shoal spits extend 1.25 miles N from the N side of Nadulao Island and 0.75 miles S from the S side.

Nalunga Island (10˚30'N., 122˚43'E.), 130m high, lies 0.75 miles SW of Nadulao Island and is covered with grass.

The narrow channel between the two islands has a least depth of 12.5m in the fairway.

An islet lies about 0.15 mile N of the N side of the island, to which it is connected by a reef. An above-water rock lies 0.15 mile NE of the NE side of the island. A shoal spit, with depths of 0.3 to 0.9m, extends 1.5 miles S from the S side of the island.

The channel between the W side of this spit and the NE coast of Inampulugan Island is about 0.25 mile wide. A drying shoal lies in the channel on the E side of the fairway, in a position about 1 mile S of the W extremity of Nalunga Island.

Vessels can take anchorage about 1 mile from the N shore of Nalunga Island, in a depth of 14.6m, mud and good holding ground. This anchorage is used to load molasses during the Southwest Monsoon. Currents run in a SSW to NNE direction at a rate of 2.5 knots during the ebb tide and flood tide.

The **Hinigaron Anchorage** (10˚15'N., 122˚49'E.) is used during the Northeast Monsoon.

Inampulugan Island (10˚28'N., 122˚42'E.), 193m high, is the largest and most prominent island in Guimaras Strait. A hill with a rocky bluff is located on the E point of the island. The shores of the island are clear and steep-to, except for its N extremity, where the shore reef extends nearly 0.3 mile N. Narrow shoal spits, as defined by the 9.1m curve, extend 1 mile N and W of the island.

A reef, which bares at LW, lies close off the coast of Guimaras Island in a position about 1 mile NW of the NW side of Inampulugan Island. The channel between the reef and the island has several shoal patches lying in it.

Rosario Rock (10˚26'N., 122˚42'E.), with a depth of 0.9m and steep to, lies about 0.5 mile S of the middle of the S side of Inampulugan Island. A bank, with depths from 4 to 9m, extends 3 miles SW from a position 0.5 mile E of Rosario Rock.

3.57 Nauai Island (10˚26'N., 122˚40'E.), 37m high, lies about 1.25 miles SW of the SW extremity of Inampulugan Island. Shoals, with depths of 8.2m and 8.7m lie about 0.75 mile NE and 0.75 mile SW, respectively, of the extremity of the island.

Nagarao Island and Nalibas Island lie between the N end of Nauai Island and **Capo Point** (10˚27'N., 122˚38'E.), about 1.5 miles NW. Numerous shoals are reported to lie in the vicinity of these islands.

Seraray Island and Pamancolan Island lie within the 5.5m curve fronting the coast of Guimaras Island in positions about 0.5 mile and 1 mile N, respectively, of Nalibas Island.

Susan Island lies close off the NW side of Inampulugan Island and about 1.75 miles NNE of Nauai Island. Shoal and foul ground lies between the two islands.

Toyo Reef (10˚21'N., 122˚34'E.), which dries, lies about 2.5 miles S of Panubulon Island. The depths between are very irregular, varying from 6 to 18m.

Unisan Islets (10˚20'N., 122˚35'E.), consisting of a group of two rocky islands and several above-water rocks, lie about 3.5 miles S of the W end of Guiuanon Island.

Unisan Island, the central and largest island, is 28m high and partly covered with coconut trees.

Reefs and above-water rocks extend about 0.75 mile W from the W side of the island.

A detached shoal, with a least depth of 2.7m, lies about 0.5 mile NE of the island. Malingin Island, 32m high, lies about 0.5 mile E of the S end of Unisan Island.

The main channel of Guimaras Strait passes S and E of Malingin Island. The channel between Toyo Reef and the N side of Unisan Island is about 1 mile wide and has a least depth of 12.8m in the fairway.

Guimaras Strait

3.58 Guimaras Strait (10˚45'N., 122˚50'E.), between Guimaras Island and the W coast of Negros, has a least width of about 6 miles, but the navigable channels are narrowed by islets, banks, and dangers.

The main channel through the strait has a least depth of 12.8m in the fairway and lies between Iogiog Bank on the E, and Inampulugan, Nalunga, and Nadulao Islands on the W.

The East Channel, which has a least depth of 4.5m in its N part, lies between Iogiog Bank and Pandan Point.

Shoals, with depths of 7.8m and 8.2m lie in the middle of the fairway, about 6.75 miles SE and 6.5 miles SSE, respectively, of **Navalas Point** (10˚43'N., 122˚43'E.).

Several shoals, with depths of 6.9 to 9.1m, lie between 2 miles and 4 miles NNW of the mouth of the **Bago River** (10˚33'N., 122˚50'E.).

A shoal, with a depth of 9.1m, lies about 4 miles NW of **Pandan Point** (10˚31'N., 122˚48'E.).

The E side of the navigable channel of Guimaras Strait is formed by Iogiog Bank, and by a shoal which extends about 11 miles SSW from Pandan Point.

3.59 Iogiog Bank (10˚30'N., 122˚46'E.), which dries, is a long, narrow shoal formed of hard sand which rises in lumps like submerged sand dunes. The bank extends about 5.5 miles SSW from its N extremity, located about 1.5 miles NNW of Pandan Point.

A shoal spit with a least depth of 0.9m, extends 1 mile NW from the SW side of Iogiog Bank.

Pontevedra Shoal (10˚22'N., 122˚44'E.), with a least depth of 0.3m, lies at the outer end of this shoal.

A shoal, with a depth of 6m, lies in the middle of the fairway about 2 miles SSE of the E extremity of Inampulugan Island.

The flood current sets N and the ebb current sets S through Guimaras Strait, following the general trend of the channel. The highest observed velocity in the vicinity of Pandan Point was about 2 knots, the ebb and flood apparently being about equal.

Slack water occurs approximately at the time of high and low water. During the Southwest Monsoon the flood current sometimes attains a rate of 6 knots.

Directions.—When approaching Guimaras Strait from N or S, bring the E points of Nadulao Island and Inampulugan Island in line bearing 198˚ or 018˚, respectively, and steer for them. Both points are steep-to and should be given a berth of 0.25 to 0.5 mile.

If northbound, course may be shaped as soon as Nadulao Island is passed.

If southbound, continue on course with the above points in line until Guiuanon Island bears 270˚. Then haul W to give Pontevedra Shoal a good berth.

Caution.—A shoal, with a depth of 7.8m, lies on this track about 6.75 miles SE of Navalas Point.

Negros—West Coast (continued)

3.60 Pulupandan (10˚31'N., 122˚48'E.) (World Port Index No. 59120), on the S side of Pandan Point, is a regular port of call for inter-island vessels and a loading port for sugar. The town has several large buildings which are visible from S or W.

Depths—Limitations.—Government Pier, the main concrete pier Government Pier at Pulupandan which is available to shipping, is located about 0.2 mile S of Pandan Point.

It is 424m long providing 241m as berthing space for secondary vessels, and 183m for primary vessels. This pier is connected by railroad to the sugar plantation.

Secondary vessels usually handle molasses, sugar, lumber, and fertilizers. Primary vessels handle as much as twenty-five commodities.

Government Pier is connected to the mainland by a causeway, 275m long. There are depths alongside of 5.2m. Ocean vessels may not be accommodated at the pier. Less water than charted has been reported at the pier.

A concrete pier, with a L-head for loading sugar, is located N of the main pier approximately at the tip of Pandan Point. The face of the pier is about 57m long with depths alongside of about 11m; however, silting may reduce this depth considerably near the S end of the berth.

The maximum draft at this pier is 6.7m. There are several dolphins N and S of the pierhead to facilitate berthing.

It was reported that a tanker berth, 19m long and fitted with fender piles and a mooring dolphin, had been constructed. The maximum permitted draft was reported to be 7.6m.

There are strong tidal currents at the piers with the flood setting N and the ebb S. The flood current sometimes attains a rate of 6 knots during the Southwest Monsoon.

Vessels are advised to use double mooring lines alongside the piers. During the Southwest Monsoon it is not advisable for vessels to secure alongside the pier, but to anchor off.

Pilotage.—Requests for pilotage, which is compulsory, should be communicated to Pulupandan Pilots, Pulupandan, Negros Occidental, Philippines.

Advance notice of ETA is required 48 and 24 hours prior to arrival, and also any alteration due to delay thereafter should be communicated as required.

The pilot boards about 4.5 miles SSW of Pandan Point from a wooden boat, painted white with the name "Pilot No. 3" painted in black. If the vessel cannot proceed to the boarding point the pilot will board S of this point.

Pilotage is also available at the Iloilo Pilot boarding place 1 mile W of Sinapsapsan Point. During the Southwest Monsoon the boarding position is 2 miles N of Pandan Point. The maximum vessel length accepted at the port is 200m.

Anchorage.—Anchorage can be taken, in about 10m, about 1 mile SW of Pandan Point.

Caution.—Anchorage between the parallels of 10˚23'N and 10˚30'N, and the meridians of 122˚40'E and 122˚50'E, is prohibited because of the presence of controlled-type mines. However, although it is a mined area, it has been declared safe for surface navigation.

3.61 East Channel (10˚30'N., 122˚47'E.), a secondary channel of Guimaras Strait, lies between Iogiog Bank and the coast of Negros. Vessels may approach Pulupandan from either N or S through this channel.

The best approach is from the S, and only small vessels with local knowledge should attempt the approach from the N or attempt to transit the entire length of the channel. There are depths of 4 to 11m in the narrow N entrance channel, and depths of 9 to 17m in the S entrance channel.

Shoals, with depths of 4.5m, lie on the E side of the N entrance in a position about 1 mile N of Pandan Point.

The N entrance to East Channel lies between these shoals and the NE side of Iogiog Bank.

The tidal currents set strongly through East Channel, especially in the N entrance. The harbor is exposed to the Southwest Monsoon and to N winds.

Vessels using the recommended approach to Pulupandan from the S through East Channel, should steer for the W extremity of Inampulugan Point bearing 001˚.

When clear of Pontevedra Shoal, alter course NE, until Pandan Point bears 020˚.

Caution.—Should be exercised to avoid the shoal, with a depth of 6m, lying about 2 miles SSE of the E extremity of Inampulugan Island. A course of 020˚ should be steered until a position is reached about 1 mile from the point, at which time the vessel's course should be altered to pass about 0.3 mile W of Pandan Point. Then steer 000˚ and when 1.5 miles N of the point, steer as necessary.

If proceeding alongside Pulupandan pier, steer for the pier when it bears 090˚. During the Southwest Monsoon (May to September) it is advisable to anchor, in a depth of 15m, 0.5 mile W of the pier, on the E side of the fairway, with the summit of Nalunga Island bearing 270˚.

3.62 Pontevedra (10˚22'N., 122˚52'E.), a small town on the S side of the mouth of the Marayo River, lies about 10 miles SSE of Pandan Point. It is a sugar-loading port for light draft vessels. A prominent white stone church stands in the town.

The 10m curve lies about 9 miles WSW through about 5.5 miles SW of Pontevedra. Lighters can leave the river only at high tide.

Vessels can take anchorage about 4 miles WSW or SW of Pontevedra, in depths of 11 to 13m. The anchorage must be approached from SW, passing well S of Pontevedra Shoal. The water shoals rapidly and vessels should not come closer than 4 miles of the shore.

The anchorage is an open roadstead and is exposed to NW winds and the Southwest Monsoon. Deep draft vessels can anchor off Hinigaran.

Maquiquiling Point (10˚18'N., 122˚50'E.), located about 1.5 miles N of the mouth of the Hinigaran River, is reported to be a good radar target.

Hinigaran (10˚16'N., 122˚51'E.), a sugar-loading port, stands on the S side of the entrance to the Hinigaran River, about 6 miles S of Ponteverda. It can be identified by a small pier on the N bank of the river.

The lights of the town are prominent at night. A group of five tall chimneys are conspicuous about 3.5 miles S of Hinigaran.

Sugar and molasses are loaded onto lighters at the pier and towed to the vessels at the anchorage. There is a depth of about 0.8m over the bar at the mouth of the river.

Vessels can take anchorage, using the port anchor, about 2 miles SW of the town with the mouth of the river bearing 054˚ and the five conspicuous chimneys bearing 136˚, in a depth of 10m. The anchorage is unprotected and open to both monsoons. In the above anchorage the effect of the Northeast Monsoon is somewhat diminished, and lighters are reported to lie quietly alongside.

In recent years, numerous fishing stakes have encumbered the above anchorage and vessels have had to anchor farther N. Caution must be exercised when approaching the anchorage.

An alternative anchorage has been used with Maquiquiling Point bearing 040° and the chimneys bearing 136°, in a depth of 11m.

3.63 **Binalbagan** (10°12'N., 122°51'E.), a small town, is located about 5 miles S of Hinigaran.

A group of three tall chimneys in the town makes a prominent landmark.

Himamaylan (10°06'N., 122°52'E.) stands at the junction of the Himamaylan River and the Bingig River, about 6 miles farther S. It can be identified by a light beacon, standing on the coastal bank on the S side of the river entrance.

Ilog (10°02'N., 122°46'E.) stands about 4 miles inside the entrance to the Ilog River. The towns are connected to the general telegraph system.

The Binalbagan River, the Himamaylan River, and the Ilog River have a depth of about 0.5m over their bars.

Vessels can take anchorage anywhere along the coast off these towns, from 1 to 2 miles offshore, in depths of 5.5 to 9.1m, mud. These anchorages are open roadsteads with no protection except from S and E.

The coast, moderately steep-to, extends 4 miles SW of the Ilog River mouth, then 13 miles W to Sojoton Point.

Sojoton Point (9°59'N., 122°27'E.), a prominent headland, is fringed by a steep-to reef extending about 0.15 mile offshore. The land rises steeply from the coast to a height of 158m, less than 0.5 mile inland.

The point is an excellent landmark when approaching from N or S, appearing as a step from the shore to the higher plateau farther inland.